*JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS*

THIRD SERIES

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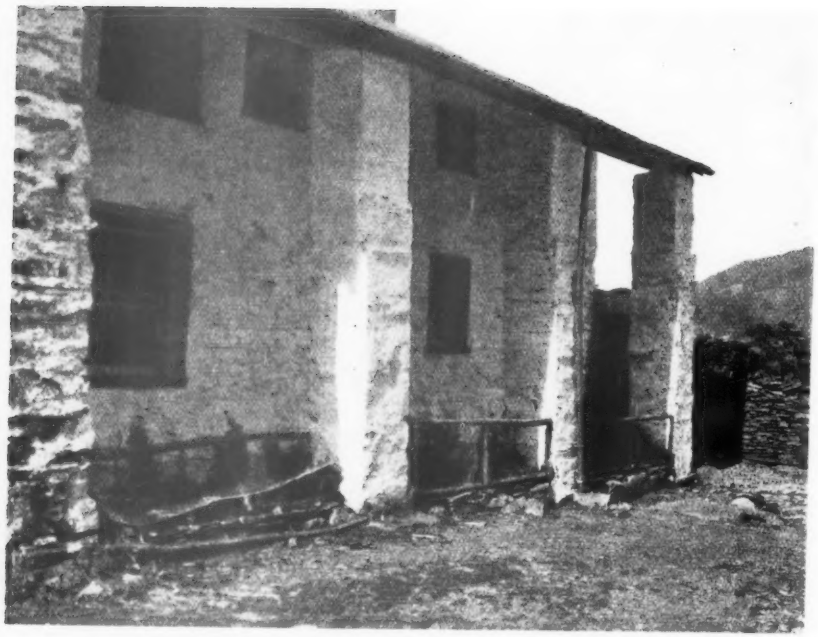


PORTICO. DALEHEAD FARM, MARTINDALE, ULLSWATER

JOURNAL OF THE
ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 41. 3RD SERIES 13 OCTOBER 1934 No. 20

# Journal

THE OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING

The new building of the Royal Institute, No. 66 Portland Place, will be opened at noon on Thursday, 8 November, by His Majesty the King, who will be accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen. A slip on the cover of the JOURNAL describes the arrangements. Since the accommodation is limited those who wish to attend are advised to apply for tickets *at once* by writing to the Secretary at No. 9 Conduit Street.

Their Majesties will arrive at 12 noon and will be received at the entrance by the President; the Chairman of the New Building Committee, Mr. Maurice E. Webb; the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Henry M. Fletcher; and the architect, Mr. Grey Wornum. Their Majesties will then be conducted to the Entrance Hall, where Her Majesty will be presented with a bouquet of flowers by Miss Brigit Wornum, and will then pass to the dais in the Henry Florence Hall, where the opening ceremony will take place. The President will read and deliver an address to His Majesty, to which His Majesty will be graciously pleased to reply. His Majesty will then declare the building open. The opening will be followed by the presentation to their Majesties of the Past-Presidents, the Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Officials of the Institute, the Chairmen of the four Standing Committees, the Assessors in the competition, and the Chairmen of Messrs. Ashby and Horner, the Clerk of Works and Foremen.

Their Majesties will then leave the Hall to inspect certain parts of the building, and, in the Library, the President will request their Majesties graciously to accept a volume of contemporary drawings of the ballroom, the supper room and other apartments in Buckingham Palace designed by Sir James Pennethorne, F.R.I.B.A., in 1852, and a specially bound copy of the Centenary History of the Royal Institute. Their Majesties, having been invited to sign the visitors' book in the Library, will be conducted to the Entrance Hall and will return to Buckingham Palace.

THE CONFERENCE

The programme of the Conference is given in full in the leaflet enclosed with this JOURNAL. The additional notes given below are supplementary to the information in the programme, which should be read by anyone hoping to attend.

The Council has decided to make a membership fee for the whole Conference of 10s. 6d. Any members of the Institute who are not members of the Conference and yet wish to attend some of the public ceremonies can do so on payment of a sum slightly in excess of that paid by Conference members.

The following are the chief events of the Conference:

The RECEPTION on the first evening of the Conference, Wednesday, 21 November, from 9 to 12 p.m. The President will receive guests in the Henry Florence Hall between 9 and 10 p.m. The Reception will be open to all Conference members free of charge; any other members can attend on payment of 5s. The number of tickets to be issued is limited and since the demand is likely to be very great all applications for tickets should be made in good time, and will be dealt with in the order in which they are received.

The INAUGURAL MEETING of the Conference will take place at No. 66 Portland Place on Thursday, 22 November, at 10.45 a.m. for 11 a.m. At this meeting the President, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., will deliver his inaugural address, which will be followed by a number of one minute addresses from Allied Societies and foreign delegates. The meeting will be open to all members of the Institute and members of the Conference free of charge.

The CONFERENCE BANQUET on Thursday, 22 November, at 7.15 for 7.45 p.m. The Banquet, at which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., will be the guest of honour, will be held in the Guildhall, E.C.1, by kind permission of the Corporation of the City of London.

The cost of the dinner will be £2, inclusive of wines and cigars, etc. The number of tickets to be issued is strictly limited to 750, and each member will be entitled to bring one, but not more than one, guest. The band of the Royal Artillery will play at the Banquet.

The CONFERENCE DANCE on Friday, 23 November, at No. 66 Portland Place. The cost for members of the Conference will be 16s., and for others £1 1s.

At all the evening ceremonies described above evening dress with medals, decorations and Presidential badges will be worn. Since the attendance on each occasion is certain to be very large, every one is requested to arrive in good time. The parking arrangements for motor-cars is in the hands of the police. There is a large official parking place in the centre of Portland Place, but for some of the meetings it is probable that this space will be insufficient to take all the cars; every one arriving by car is therefore requested to keep a look out for the directions of the policemen on duty, who will endeavour to find positions for all vehicles as close to the building as possible, though later arrivals may find their cars placed some distance away. It is of the utmost importance that those attending the opening ceremony should bear this in mind and should allow time accordingly. Every one should be seated by 11.30. Any who arrive after that time may risk exclusion from the building.

When such rare comets as the opening of a new building and a centenary conference crossing the R.I.B.A.'s orbit the more normal stars and planets of the R.I.B.A. system are apt to be left out of mind in the excitement of such great display. After the events of November the Institute will return to the affairs of the session which promise to be exceptionally varied and interesting (as they should well be in a new building and as the start to a second century). The most important is the great International Exhibition of Architecture and Planning, the preparation of which has occupied an expert committee for nearly two years. The exhibition will consist of models, photographs and plans of modern buildings. All the British exhibits and U.S.A. exhibits have generously been presented to the Institute, which has thus been able to form the nucleus of an unrivalled collection of photographs of contemporary work—which we hope it will be possible to maintain by the addition of further photographs in the course of time.

The Sessional Papers programme covers a wide range of subjects, beginning on 3 December with a Paper by Mr. John Summerson on John Nash as a Romantic architect and the relation of English Romanticism to the corresponding schools of thought in Europe.

The second Paper will be by Mr. Edward Maufe, who will talk on "Modern Church Architecture," on the evening on which the London Architecture Medal is presented to Messrs. Welch, Cachemaille-Day and Lander for their new church—St. Saviour's, Eltham. Later in the session there will be a lecture by Mr. Percy Thomas on the "Planning of Municipal Buildings," and by Mr. H. M. Fletcher on the work of Messrs. Smith and Brewer. To accompany the great Exhibition of Industrial Art at the Royal Academy there are to be two Papers on one evening by Mr. Spedan Lewis and Mr. John de la Valette, representing the point of view of the man who has to market the goods (Mr. Lewis is director of one of the largest London departmental shops), and of the idealist who is chiefly concerned to stimulate improvement from outside (Mr. de la Valette is general secretary of the Exhibition).

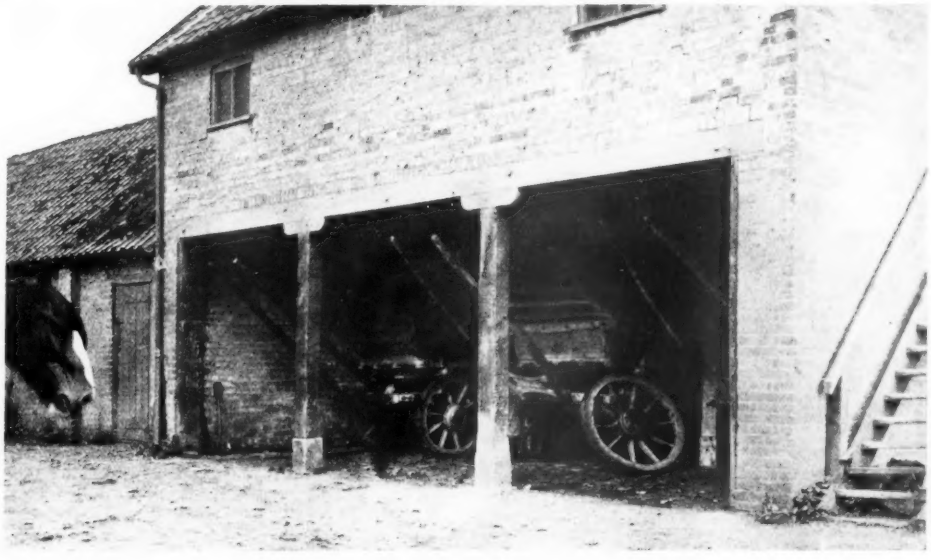
In February there is to be a large exhibition of the Institute's own treasures. This will be the first time that the chief contents of the Library have ever been publicly exhibited.

The R.I.B.A. Office is to be moved to Portland Place on Monday, 22 October, and all communications on and after that date should be addressed there. The telephone number of the new building is Welbeck 5721-2-3 and 4, four lines which it is hoped will prove adequate to deal with the growing volume of R.I.B.A. business.

Members are reminded that the Library is of necessity closed completely from the date of publication of this JOURNAL until the day after the opening. The Library rooms will be open to sightseers only and not for the issue of books on the afternoon of the opening day.

## SOUND TRANSMISSION IN STRUCTURES

The public is nowadays becoming increasingly noise-conscious; there is a growing demand that avoidable noises shall be silenced as much as possible. The question of preventing transmission of sound in building structures is therefore becoming correspondingly important. The architect is uncertain how to meet the demands of his clients in this respect with certainty and economy, because existing practice is empirical. A large amount of fundamental research on how noise is transmitted and how to measure it is necessary. At the same time investigations need to be undertaken in existing buildings in order to formulate a consistent practice while the more fundamental research is going on, the latter necessarily a long process. The Building Research Station and the National Physical Laboratory are trying to arrange for financial support for this large and costly programme. The Building Industry can provide a certain amount of money, but not enough for this problem to be tackled with the thoroughness it demands, and, in any case, the interests of the industry are sectionalised and relate to individual materials and products. Large-scale research into building units is necessary, the work is admittedly of national importance, and it is therefore clear that the money ought to be provided by Government.



SUFFOLK CARTSHED: BRACKET CAPS

# AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS AND THE ORIGINS OF THE ORDERS

*BY HOPE BAGENAL, A.R.I.B.A.*

IN our own country we can trace post and lintel construction from origins through certain stages. Our climate has not brought about generally the domestic portico, yet here and there it is found without a style object. I was told of one by a friend recently and went to the head of Martindale on Ullswater to see it. It is illustrated in the frontispiece and appears to be coeval with the house. It is built of the slate-stone of the district in piers 2 feet by 2 feet 3 inches on plan, is whitewashed, and gives a 4 feet space between house and piers. Protection against rain rather than sun was probably its object. Also we find here and there the *stoa* tradition existing in market halls, and in the shopping centres of a few old towns like Chester and Marlborough.

But there is another source. Throughout the whole country the farm has its open cattle sheds, attached, or standing alone in outlying fields, sheltering horses and contemplative cows in summer days. These little temples to Faunus, god of flocks and herds, would make a theme for a pastoral poet like John Dyer; they are worth a glance from the archæologist.

In them, two general modes of construction are visible which clearly correspond to Ionic and Doric. The following examples are a selection from many available and are to be found in different parts of the country. Of the two, the Ionic type is the commoner.

An origin common to the two is found in the primitive type, shown in Fig. 1, in the Border country. In that country there have always been available fir posts and these are planted in the ground some 8 feet or 9 feet apart. (If the bark was left on, it was soon eaten by animals.) The posts are put fairly deep in the ground and their stiffness sometimes used

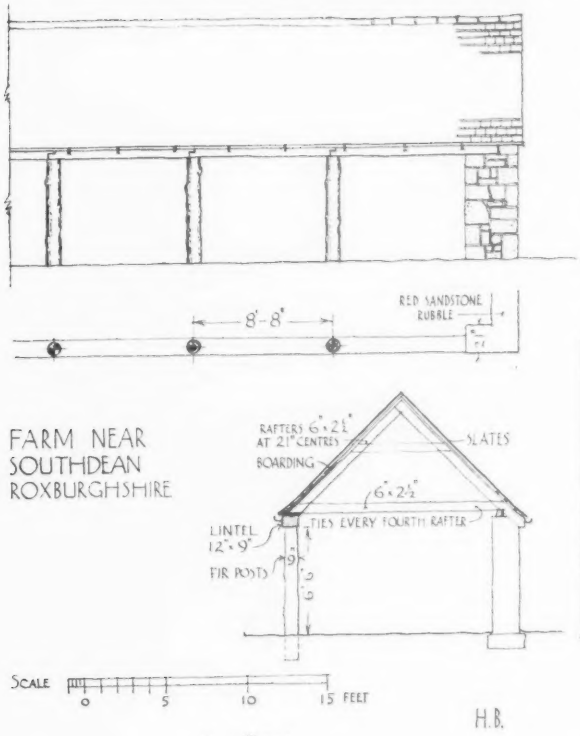



FIG. 1

to dispense with tie beams. (Open byres covering a 20 feet span are found having rafter roofs not tied at their feet and pressing outwards the supporting posts.) In the example here given, however, there are ties every fourth rafter. A stout lintel 12 inches by 9 inches spans between posts, and the beams are half-lapped and spiked over the heads of the posts.

FIG. 2.—FARM NEAR LUDLOW. Posts with Angle Struts

But the head of the post alone gives a poor seating, so that a logical development is inserting a cap or bracket piece, as shown in the headpiece. This cap gives increased bearing area, and gives greater freedom in lapping and jointing. The method is a variant on that of gussets or angle struts, but is more a carpenter's, less of a joiner's, job. Compare the two in the respective examples. The lintel in the headpiece is about 6 inches by 10 inches, the 6 inches being the effective depth; that is to say, it is part of the older technique in which beams, purlins, etc., were not made the most of in bending, but were laid flat.

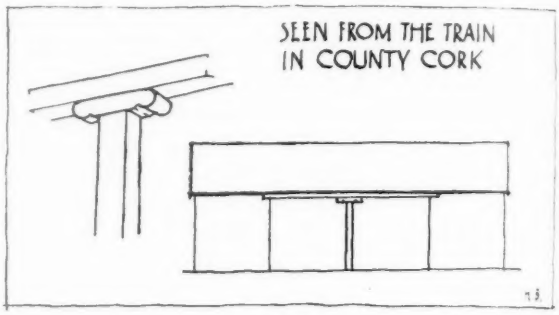



FIG. 3

The natural development of the bracket cap towards the Ionic capital is illustrated in the figures. The headpiece is a Suffolk cart shed, Fig. 3 is a little railway halt in Ireland. The rounding and notching of the ends of the bracket in Fig. 3 gives the familiar shape. The derivation of dentils from rafter ends is seen in Fig. 4.

Where stone of suitable cleavage exists, parts of a wooden building type may become replaced by stone, as is shown in the Ionic fragment remaining at Norton Manor (Fig 5.), Gloucestershire. Here the post is replaced by a stone shaft 20 inches wide, tapering; the timber cap, about 4 feet long, remains. If a common ammonite fossil from the district were placed on each end of the long cap we should also have the volutes. When the shaft is of stone, as here, the thin cap crossing the wider shaft-head in the direction of the lintel gives the exact plastic character of archaic (more perfect) Ionic.

From the illustrations just given, English Ionic has properly a stone base for anti-rot and anti-attrition purposes. Often one finds the wooden

FIG. 4.—LAYCOCK
Ionic with Dentils

posts rotted away at their base. Hence an advantage in stone shafts. Such shafts (found, for instance, in the limestone district round the Norton Manor referred to, between Hullavington and Badminton) are made of flat stones of from 4 inches to 8 inches high. A square stone at the top gives it a Doric character. Where it has no base it tends to taper (Fig. 6), where it has a base it tends not to taper (Fig. 7). The common carpentry of such a shed about 100 years ago will be seen in Fig. 7. The principal rafters come over the columns, and heavy purlins laid flat span from principal to principal. The columns of the examples here given and others appear to be about 20 inches in diameter, which is the thickness of a rubble wall. The principals rest on the back part of the columns, either built up (Fig. 7) or on short timbers resting on the caps (Fig. 8).

Any discussion on these examples must recognise that their bearing on origins is not because they are old, but because they have come about under

FIG. 5.—NORTON MANOR, GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Ionic Fragment

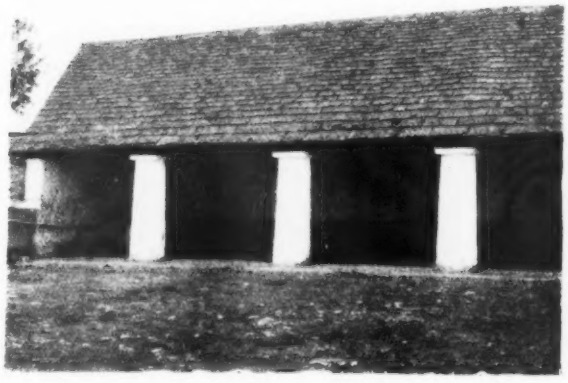


FIG. 6.—COWSHED NEAR CHIPPENHAM
Tapered Doric Columns

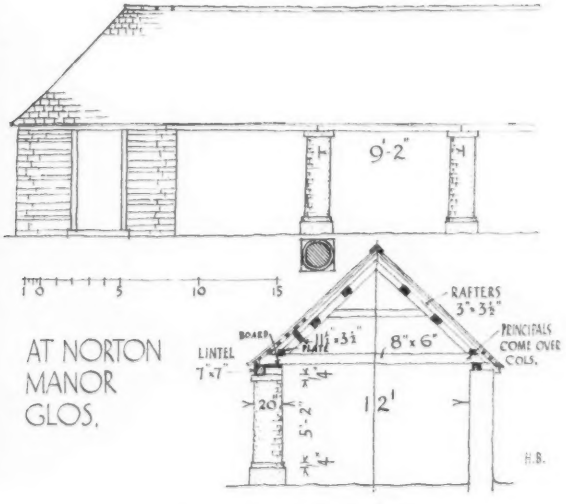



FIG. 7.—COLUMNS WITH BASES

FIG. 8.—ALDERTON NEAR BADMINTON
Principals coming over Caps

widely applicable conditions without any style intention. They come only to the edge of æsthetic consciousness; but in them we see that kind of character which is the basis of style. Thus the Ionic cap clearly refers to the bracket. Also the order, if it is in character, must run between solid ends; that is, it remains in antis and will not turn corners. Just as clearly the Doric remains in antis in English cattle sheds, but can come ex-antis and go round corners without lessening its specific character, as is shown in the hay shed forming the end of a barn, dated 1767, at Blencow, in Cumberland (Fig. 9). The columns, 18 inches in diameter, are in dark and light red sandstone; the caps are square slabs 4 inches thick chamfered on the underside to give the round; columns are about 8 feet 6 inches apart and carry a lintel 6 inches by 9 inches laid flat.

Again, the frieze is not an essential part of either

FIG. 9.—BLENCOW IN CUMBERLAND
Hay shed attached to a barn dated 1767

order in its rudiments, but here the size of the building must be considered. In these examples, since

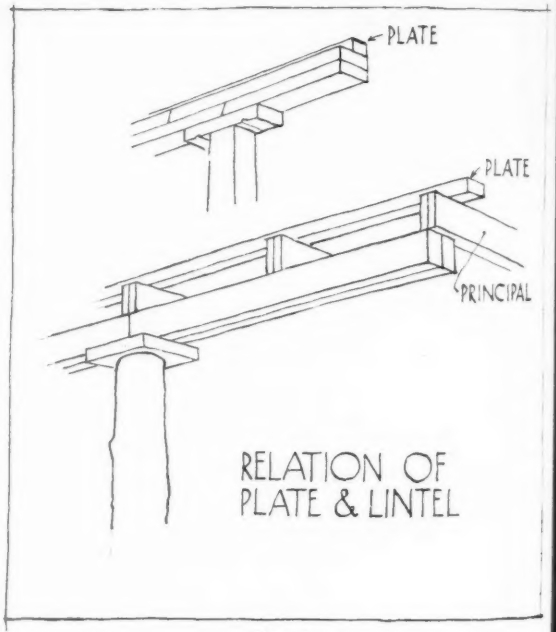



FIG. 10

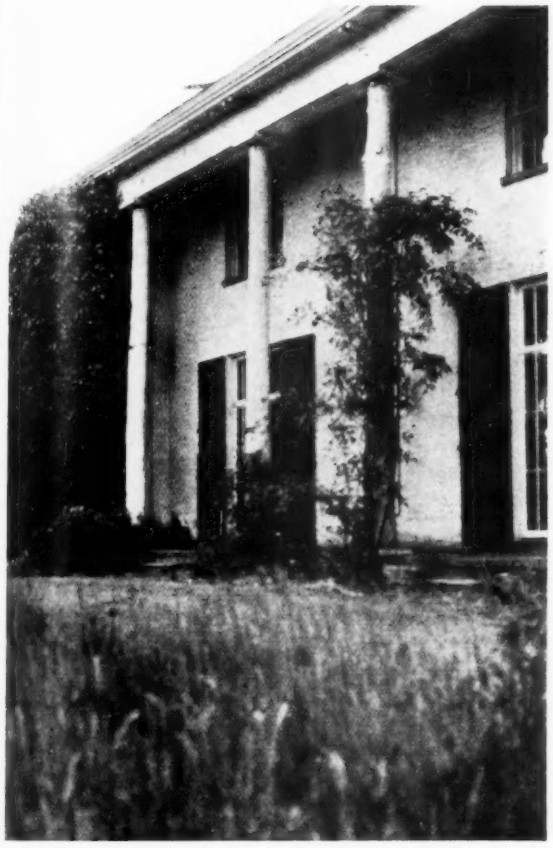


FIG. 11.—THORPE NEAR NORWICH
House with Portico

principals come only over columns, therefore lintel and purlins require to be roughly the same size, but in any larger building type having intermediate principals their weight would come at the centre of the lintel, which must therefore be bigger. In the Ionic it is easy to see how a thicker lintel having a second facia could be fixed upon the first, the wall plate running on the top. In the case of the Doric a variant would be two beams fixed side by side having their longer dimension for depth. This would give the powerful lintel which is characteristic of Greek Doric, and is more easily transposed into stone. The two are compared in Fig. 10. These points cannot be laboured: they are suggestions only. The illustration, for instance, indicates that the Doric frieze could come about through the need of carrying an intermediate principal beam in buildings larger than the rudimentary kinds we have been studying. If in the Norton example in Fig. 7 the span between columns was larger, an obvious step would be to double the lintel and carry the 8 inches by 6 inches principal beams through to the outer face, putting in an intermediate one at the centre of the lintel; this would give the beam ends, and the openings between beams (metopes) of the Doric frieze. It does not affect the argument that the Greeks had no trusses as such: the evidence from the specification of the Piræus arsenal (a utility building) shows that they had principal beams carrying struts supporting their purlins. The beams were bearers carrying dead load, and so wanted good seatings. Purlins, plates, and lintels require to be studied together.* Another point emerges clearly, namely, that round columns can come about either from rubble stone work or from tree trunks.

The orders used structurally have a beauty and "necessity" of their own very different from the ordinary monumental. Yet when specially neat columns are built, as in the cowshed in Fig. 6, they are so pleasing that any farmer would whitewash them, as those are whitewashed, so that they shall be still more conspicuous. But then art has begun. Good examples, carrying the argument a step further, are shown in Figs. 11 and 12.

* In some parts of England a joinery order, having lintels tenoned into the post, is common. This can be quite as old as the two carpenter orders we have been discussing, because of the evidence from the Glastonbury dwellings, but it is architecturally a disappointing thing. Yet in the light of Mr. Payne's latest temple origin, seen in a newly discovered funerary model (now reproduced in the British Museum), where a kind of joinery order with two pairs of round posts and beams above and below is found, this type may be highly relevant.

FIG. 12.—A BUILDING OF OBSCURE PURPOSE NEAR SHREWSBURY

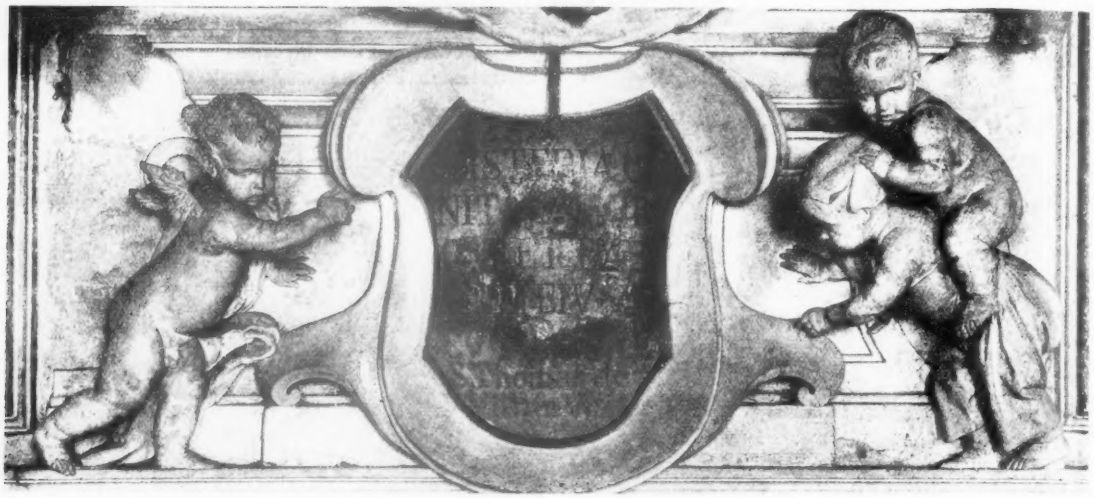


FIG. 4.—PALERMO. PUTTI, ORATORIO DEL ROSARIO IN S. DOMENICO

# GIACOMO SERPOTTA
## (1656—1732)
### *A NEGLECTED ARTIST IN STUCCO*

BY W. DALTON IRONSIDE, A.R.I.B.A.

THE art of stucco decoration in Sicily is the art of Giacomo Serpotta. When the eighteenth-century writers and historians of Baroque art are accused of ignoring the existence of this form of decoration in Sicily, it is much the same thing as saying that for nearly two hundred years the work of Serpotta has been completely neglected by the critics. His name seems to have been deemed unworthy even of mention in the histories of Il Cicognara and only within the past twenty-five years has he received the slightest recognition from his countrymen.

Among the writings of Serpotta's own contemporaries, the voluminous manuscript of Canon Mongitore is the only source of information on the life of the sculptor, and it is a notoriously unreliable one. Mongitore was an erudite dilettante who claimed acquaintance with every painter, architect, sculptor and wax-worker of his day on the island, and gathered together a few sketchy biographical notes on each, which he was at pains to record in his volume of memoirs (Memorie dei Pittori, Scultori, Architetti ed Artefici in Cera della Sicilia: 1766). He fails completely, however, to give the "stuccatore" of Palermo his pride of place among the hundreds of nonentities that crowd the yellowing pages of his manuscript.

For its size—about the same as Wales—Sicily is extremely rich in examples of stucco art, but for some reason its merits have been lost in the limbo of forgetfulness. Yet it is apparent to even the most unpractised eye that, from among the host of sculptors in marble, stone, stucco and bronze who applied themselves with such ardour and sincerity to the enrichment of the palaces, churches, oratories and chapels throughout Sicily during the latter half of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries, the work of Giacomo Serpotta is the most outstanding contribution to the art of decoration on the island.

There are many reasons for the neglect he has suffered. Sicilian Baroque has always been largely overshadowed by the greater glories of the Greeks, the Arabs and the Normans. The lovers of these, in the course of their travels, finding themselves face to face with Baroque, tend to pass by on the other side. Thus his works are not sought out by the majority of travellers; and being decorations, they have to be seen *in situ*. The fact that Serpotta, after his return from Rome at the age of

twenty-six, worked solely in Sicily until the time of his death is another contributary reason for heedlessness. Moreover, with one unimportant exception at Alcamo, Serpotta restricted his activities to the glorification of his birth-place, Palermo, the capital city, but one of the farthest from points of communication with the artistic centres of the mainland and the continent.

It is feasible to suppose that, apart from Messina, where his early equestrian statue in bronze of Carlo II had brought him his due amount of honour, the name of Serpotta may have meant nothing to the inhabitants of the south-eastern portion of the island, as travel in Sicily at that time was a hazardous and dangerous adventure and communications were few and bad.

Considering the rareness of seventeenth and eighteenth-century historians in Sicily; the abandonment of the insular confines by men of artistic and literary ability at the union with the rest of Italy; and finally the abyss of discredit into which Baroque art fell towards the close of the eighteenth century, the reasons for this neglect seem natural enough.

The mild wave of interest in the Baroque which ebbed and flowed at the beginning of the present century brought Serpotta to the notice of several writers and critics in Italy who were not slow to recognise in his work certain characteristic which merited their special attention. It is to Rocco Lentini, Giuseppe and Filippo Meli, Enrico Manceri, Vincenzo Pittini, Stefano Bottari, Corrado Ricci and Ernesto Basile that we owe our appreciation for bringing the work of this exceptionally gifted artist from obscurity and putting it in proper focus with the concurrent stream of Baroque ornament and modelling throughout Italy.

* * *

Stucco is a classic material. Evidence of the skill with which it was handled by the Romans and the Etruscans for decorative purposes can be seen all over Italy. From Rome to Ravenna, from Ravenna to Cividale del Friale, its persistence through the Middle Ages is easily traceable; and in Sicily, where ability to use the medium had been traditional from the classic to the Norman-Arabic period, it maintained an even surer footing than on the mainland.

In the sixteenth century an ardent band of "virtuosi" headed by Antonio Ferraro da Giuliana revived the art and developed it at a time when tremendous activity in building demanded decoration in a material capable of speedy application. This requirement was best fulfilled by stucco. It was both effective and expeditious. It superseded the tenacious limited qualities of terra-cotta as a sculpturesque form of ornamentation and substituted for them the qualities of pomp and exuberance. But it was not every sculptor's medium. It was unsympathetic to the worker accustomed to marble and bronze. It lacked vigour and it lacked splendour. Its drawbacks were so patent, in fact, that not one of the greater masters would condescend to pass from the nobler media into stucco. Nor, of course, did the qualities of fragility and impermanence suit the outlook of the artist seeking after immortality.

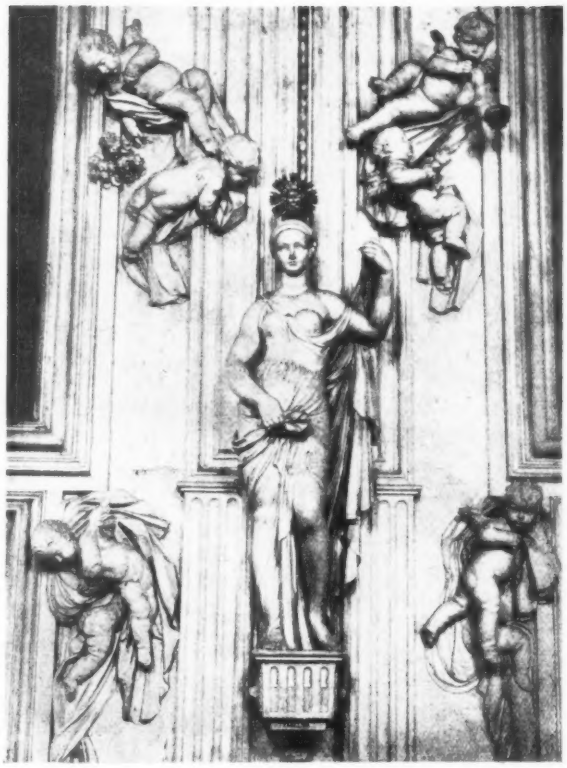


Fig. 1. La Verita. Oratorio di S. Lorenzo in S. Francesco, Palermo

The seventeenth century brought with it a still fuller development of the art, almost to the point of exaltation, due mainly to the efforts of some hundred artists to translate into stucco what their predecessors had carried out in terra-cotta. Among these, Alessandro Vittoria, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, Ercole Ferrata and Antonio Raggi are the most outstanding.

Thus the art of decoration in stucco gradually fell into the hands of specialists, who were men of considerable culture and who gave it an air of dignity hitherto unknown. Such was Giacomo Serpotta who, having carried out his first important commission in bronze, turned to stucco as a means of expressing "the prolific creations of his fervid imagination." In this respect it must have suited his purpose admirably, as there is no record of his ever having abandoned the inferior but speedier medium for the finer and more permanent.

In the light of the prejudice of the majority of sculptors with regard to stucco, it is ironical to note that fully

FIG. 2.—FORTITUDO. ORATORIO DEL ROSARIO IN S. DOMENICO, PALERMO

four-fifths of Serpotta's work in this material remain intact and in excellent preservation, while his bronze statue at Messina was reduced to pieces by the mob in 1848 during one of the risings against the rule of the Spanish tyrants.

* * *

It is clear that Serpotta, in his youth, must have spent several years of study in Rome, where he came directly under the influence of classical sculpture and more especially the painting and sculpture flourishing in that city during the seventeenth century.

The extent of the classical influence on his work is manifest in such allegorical figures as that of Truth in the Oratorio of San Lorenzo in San Francesco (Fig. 1) and Charity and Humility in the Oratorio of the Rosario in San Domenico, which are both more or less free translations of the statues in the galleries and palaces of Rome; while the school of Caracci, the canvasses and frescoes of Domenichino, of Guido, Guercino and Albani are undoubtedly the sources from which Serpotta derived his inimitable " putti."

But, as in the case of the allegorical figures which, in Serpotta's interpretations, lose the usual sense of separateness and abstraction characterising their classical counterparts and gain a profoundly human quality, so do the "putti" emerge from his hand animated with a personal spirit, more ingenuously roguish and lively and with a spontaneous delicacy of feeling that rivals the best work of Correggio.

Of his classicism, Stefano Bottari writes:—". . . in the century of the little abbots and cavalier servants, of bewigged women, powder and crinoline—when the more robust forms of Baroque were turned into frivolous exaggeration—this artist, isolated in a world which he renounced, recovered his strength in the shining elegance of the purest sixteenth-century manner in the interpretation of carving and moulding; and the spirit of Roman sculpture, so rich in vitality and so incisive in the determination of human types, seems to be reflected in the joyous harmony and plastic forms of his unforgettable 'putti'."

Serpotta's astonishingly acute powers of observation, his passion for accurate statement and detail, and his constant seeking after fantasy in contemporary life led him to an intensive study of nature. He sought his strength, not purely in the imitation of natural forms, but by drawing from them a sense of the real and concrete. His compositions are fantasies only in so far as they are built upon allegory and imaginative subject-matter; in every other sense they are documents of absolute reality.

It is believed by some writers that Serpotta was a pupil of Bernini in Rome. Certain of his figures go far towards supporting this view, but it is equally evident that Serpotta's plastic feeling arises more from the work of Antonio Raggi than from Bernini. Raggi was at that time of established repute in Rome and his atelier was second only to that of Ferrata as a training-ground for young sculptors from all over Italy and abroad. Although Canon Mongitore makes no reference whatever to Serpotta's early training, a comparison between the superb stuccoes by Raggi on the organ galleries of S. Maria del Popolo and in the church of the Gesu with the stuccoes in the Palermitan oratories, establishes beyond doubt that Serpotta was one of the talented band of disciples who worked under the Lombardian master.

Serpotta returned to Sicily in 1682 and from that moment onwards he never left the island. Without interruption and with prodigious activity he worked there until his death in Palermo at the age of seventy-six.

* * *

"At the end of the seventeenth century, that century full of contrasts and contradictions, of timidity and bold-

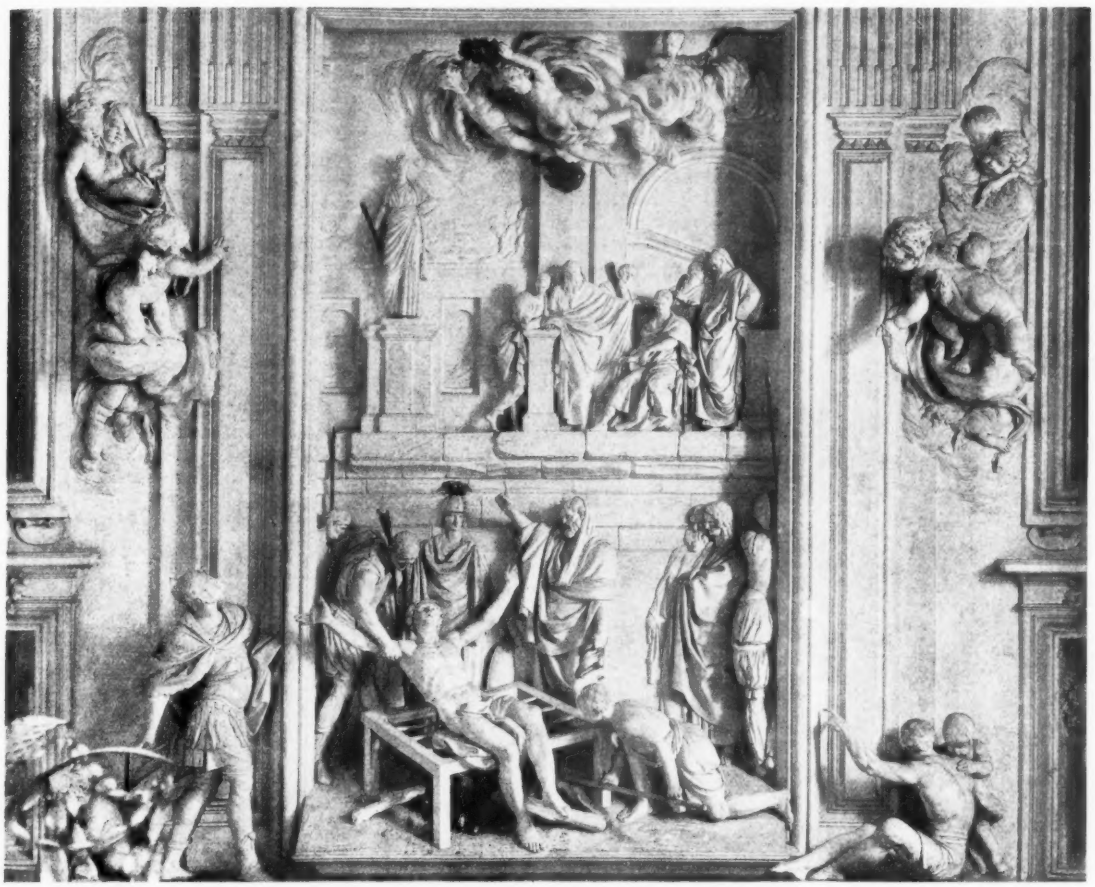


FIG 3. MARTIRIO DI S. LORENZO. ORATORIO DI S. LORENZO IN S. FRANCESCO. PALERMO

ness, of miserable rags and superb pomp, of ardent Christianity and almost ostentatious bigotry, all Palermo began to take up the renovation of its palaces and churches. Churches and monasteries multiplied.

"The people built in the grand manner of the period, decorating their walls richly and endeavouring to indulge their imaginations.

"Every art, every class had its oratory. There were brotherhoods of cap and gown, of sword and doublet."

It is to these oratories that we must look for the highest achievements in the art of Serpotta.

In plan, these little places of worship are all more or less of similar size and proportions—in form, a long rectangle with the entrance in the short side, opposite which a tall arched opening leads to the sanctuary, also rectangular in plan and generally roofed over with a small cupola. The nave is lit by windows placed high up in the walls along each side. A tall plinth either serves to carry the pilasters (usually of the composite order) which divide the walls into panels and frame the windows and niches (Church of Santa Caterina all'Olivella), or divides the walls into two horizontal zones without an order, on the lower of which panels for paintings alternate with niches for sculpture, and on the upper, windows and bas-reliefs (Oratorio del Rosario in San Domenico). There is a sobriety, a spaciousness and an elegance of form altogether exceptional for the times. The usual curving shapes and broken, eye-tormenting lines are almost wholly absent: the richness and dynamic vigour rests entirely with the sculptured figuration of the walls.

"On the pedestals and in the niches are figures, greater than life-size and free-standing; in the tondos, the medallions and the timpani, bas-reliefs and high-reliefs;

surrounding the divisions, putti, in an infinite variety of form and fantasy, resting on the cornices or balancing themselves among clouds, climbing the panels and crowning the niches, supporting the shields, limiting and completing the sculptural elements, lessening and breaking the rigidity of the architectural lines."

The cool polychrome marble or majolica floors, the exquisite intarsia and ebony benches which run along the walls, the gilded candelabra and the white stucco figures grouped together between the glimpses of azure Sicilian sky, complete a composition of jewel-like elegance and richness, almost without equal as a harmonious creation of the Baroque in Italy.

* * *

The saints, the angels and the allegorical figures of Serpotta are always pleasing, always sincere in conception, but never profound. They are carefully studied in anatomical detail and in the movement and fall of draperies. They subtly invoke the spirit of the age, if savouring overmuch of the theatre. But to have succeeded in decking out these allegories in the plumes, laces and finery of any *cocotte* of the period, and yet managed to achieve and retain a sense of the heroic is, in itself, ample proof of his skill as an artist. In less capable hands they might so easily have become a masquerade of gesticulating, silly women. (Fig. 2.)

The "putti," on the other hand, are quite without equal in representation and psychological understanding. They are not the babies of any one period; they are of all time, and as such, constitute Serpotta's special contribution to the art of all time.

There is none of the air of romantic preoccupation with the attributes of mystery and divinity so prevalent in the Christian artists' conception of child-life. There is no hint of a more complex vision beyond the innocent realms of babyhood such as one sees in the pensive children of Raphael with their distant humanity, nor any of the poetic content of the creations of Luca della Robbia and Donatello.

The "putti" of Serpotta stand for nothing more than studies of very real children used as part of a decorative scheme. (Figs. 1, 3 and 4.)

* * *

Chronologically, his works are difficult to place, but certain hesitant and immature qualities in the stuccoes of the Chiesa del Gisino lead one to consider this his most youthful work. The church known as La Gancia, commenced before the execution of the Messina statue and completed in 1687, probably followed. From 1690-96, Serpotta was engaged in the decoration of the Oratorio of San Lorenzo in San Francesco, by which time he seems to have perfected his art, as this work is certainly his most complete and most original. Fig 3 of the Martyrdom of San Lorenzo, with its Domenichino-like composition, shows Serpotta's mastery of the classical spirit and fine sense of perspective.

Then followed a chapel and a church, the Chiesa delle Stimmate, now completely destroyed. Fragments of the original stuccoes are to be seen in the Museum of Palermo.

Filippo Meli gives the date of the Oratorio del Rosario in San Domenico as 1700: Basile believes it to be twenty years later. If one thinks that the highest achievement of Serpotta's artistic expression lies in his ability to translate decoration into terms of naturalistic representation, then it is in this oratorio that the sculptor reached the zenith of his powers.

By the time, then, that Serpotta had reached the age of forty-four (if we accept Meli's date), he had achieved his two greatest masterpieces.

From 1715-18 the decoration of the Oratorio of S. Cita took place. Only a part of the stuccoes are actually from Serpotta's own hand, notably the two exquisite studies of youths on either side of the Lepanto battle-piece, so strongly recalling the paintings of Caravaggio. The remainder of the stuccoes in this oratorio reveal a certain grossness and poverty of conception indicating the work of inferior artists—in all probability from the hands of his own pupils.

The years 1722-24 were spent at Alcamo, where the sculptor decorated a church, a monastery and the Badia Nuova. They are his only works outside Palermo. His last known work was in 1731, the year before his death, when he completed the Oratorio San Francesco di Paola ai Candelai.

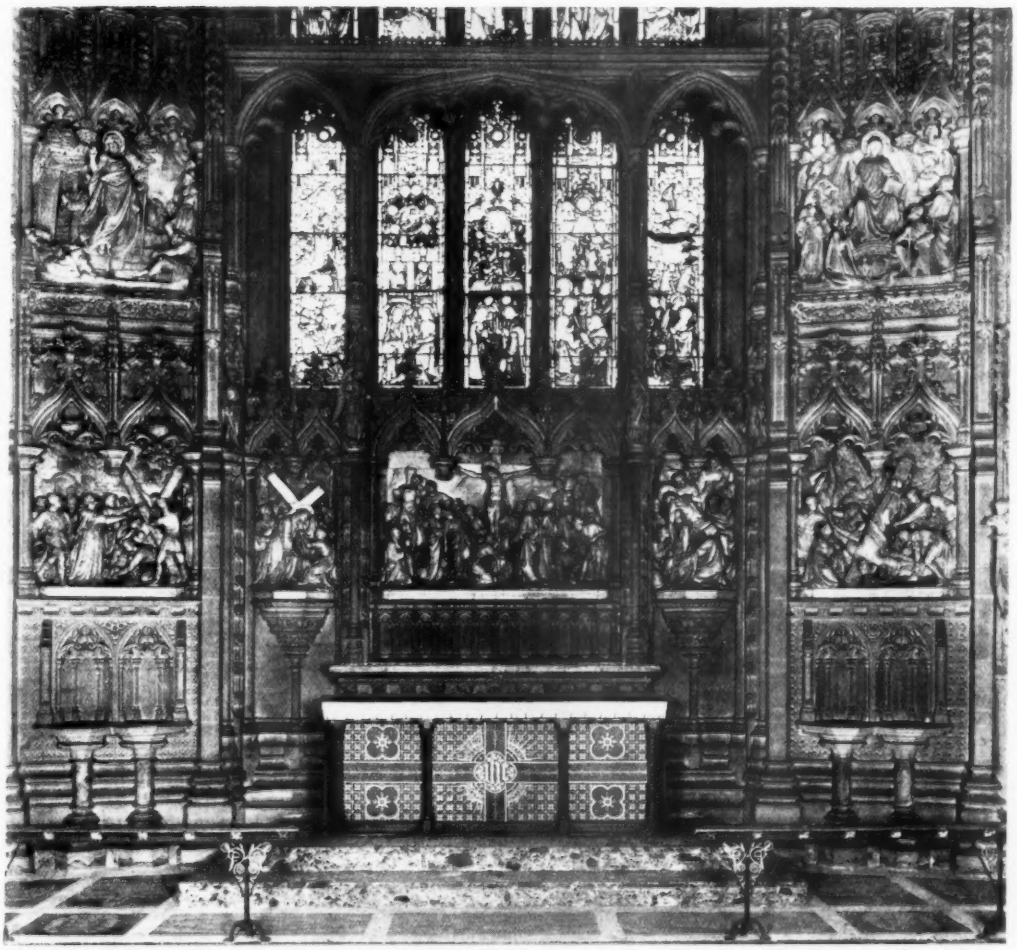
Several of his complete schemes perished in the great earthquake of 1823, and four, of which the dates are known, have not been mentioned here. Five more of uncertain date remain, making in all some twenty-three works of considerable magnitude and individuality.

In concluding this survey of the art of Giacomo Serpotta, the final passage by Corrado Ricci in his preface to the monograph on the sculptor aptly sums up the salient qualities of his work:—

"He has not the sentimental vehemence of Bernini, nor the measured grace of Ferrata, nor the decorative perception of Raggi. Not one of these three would have conceived, for example, the little story of San Lorenzo, nor the Battle of Lepanto, nor suggested a treatment of the Life of Christ in the same manner as in the Oratorio of Santa Cita. These minute figures, alternating with the larger ones, produce a sense of swarming forms of light and shade as well as of disturbing scale and proportion. The three great sculptors mentioned above would have done there what they had already done in similar cases in Rome—modelling the story in bas-relief and leaving the energy of the projections and free-standing figures to the decorative statues. They would, strictly speaking, have been more architectural.

"But not one of them has treated stucco with such fire and such delicacy, with such intensity, such adroit sincerity, and such love for the medium. . . .

"He must have been, then, as well as a great artist, a happy artist, and now that the shades of past forgetfulness have dispersed, perhaps a famous artist."



*The reredos, the work of G. E. Street, was removed from Wells Street and rebuilt at Kingsbury. The photograph shows it before removal, which was effected by taking down the wall behind and opening the joints of the masonry with wooden wedges*

# MOVING A CHURCH

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMOVAL OF THE CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW FROM WELLS STREET, LONDON, W.1, TO A NEW SITE AT KINGSBURY, NEAR WEMBLEY

ARCHITECT: W. A. FORSYTH [*F.*]

### THE CHURCH IN WELLS STREET

St. Andrew's Church, Wells Street, was built to the designs of William Dawkes in 1847. It was for many years a "fashionable" West-End church and was renowned for its choral services. Architecturally it represented the best work of the Gothic Revival because, in addition to the work of Dawkes, it contained fittings by the leading church architects of the later nineteenth century. The great stone reredos was by George Edmund Street; the choir and sanctuary fittings were by John L. Pearson; the sacristy decorations and fittings were by G. F. Bodley; the gallery fronts were painted by John Clayton; there were some fine monuments, one very good mural painting, a peal of eight bells and a three-manual organ by Willis. During many years the church was carefully beautified by a wealthy parish.

The proposal to remove the church, which had become superfluous as a result of the Union of Benefices Act, was not unnaturally regarded by many with alarm. It was felt that the severing of the original parochial associations would deprive the monuments and fittings of their spiritual value, leaving them coldly meaningless in new surroundings. More important was the belief that many would be damaged in the process of transplanting, while some would have to be destroyed. Petitions were presented and the matter finally came before a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council who decided in February 1932 to uphold the decision of the Diocesan Committee that the church be removed to Kingsbury.

## THE PROBLEM OF REMOVAL

A great deal of discussion took place on the precise meaning of the term "removal." On one hand it might mean mere transference of the principal fittings and monuments to a church of new design, as was done when St. Catherine's, Coleman Street, was demolished, and its organ, pulpit, lectern and monuments moved to Mr. Robert Atkinson's church of St. Catherine, Hammersmith. On the other hand it might mean the taking down of the edifice "stone by stone" and its rebuilding as nearly as possible as it had existed, but on a new site. Such a course appeared to be unduly expensive. Moreover, the old church stood between party walls on its north and south sides, while the east and west ends abutted on streets. When re-erected on an open site many modifications would be necessary. What were these modifications to be? The north and south sides were not parallel; they tapered, in fact, to a point on the main axis beyond the east end. Was it architecturally desirable to rebuild these walls with their taper?

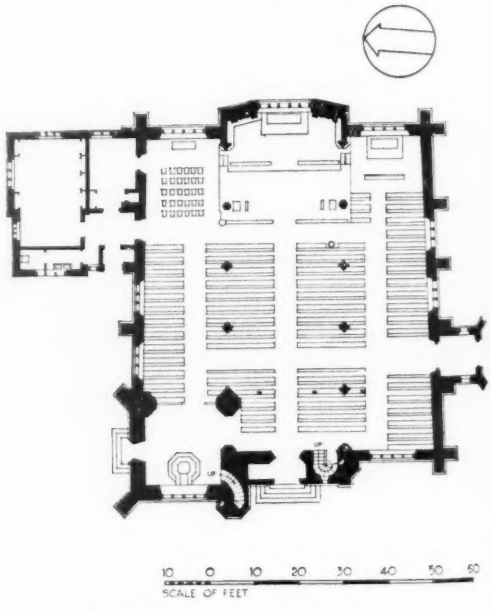
The structure of the church consisted, for the purposes of removal, of the west-end wall with the tower, the east-end wall, which had been adapted to a street line oblique to the main axis, the nave arcade with clerestory and roof and the roofs of the tapering aisles, of which no two trusses in the same aisle were of equal span. The church was abnormally dark; the clerestory lights and east window were filled with stained glass and there was one aisle window drawing a negligible amount of light from a light well. So dark was the interior that the photographs here reproduced of the interior at Wells Street had to be taken by flashlight.

The removal of the more elaborate stone fittings, in particular the reredos and font, presented many difficulties. The masonry joints had to be carefully broken without spalling the edges of the stones and without damage to the elaborate carvings. Removal of the mural painting in the baptistery at first appeared impossible but was eventually undertaken with success by Professor Tristram.

## METHODS OF REMOVAL

Demolition for re-erection is in practice quite different from demolition for destruction. With the latter only the articles having a re-sale value and that can be easily detached require skill or care in removal. All else comes down under the pickaxe. In the case of St. Andrew's Church it was necessary first to remove the many fittings with the greatest care, then to support the arches with


*Plan of the Church in Wells Street, W.1*




*Plan of the Church as rebuilt at Kingsbury*

*The re-erected Church of St. Andrew at Kingsbury showing the new porch, windows and buttresses in the south aisle wall*

firm centres and to remove the voussoirs stone by stone. All the main dressing stones were numbered to ensure correct replacement. Folding centres were designed and used both for the taking down and re-erection of the arches.

The deeply carved reredos presented a particularly difficult problem, since the slightest carelessness in removing and handling might have damaged the thin stonework. The wall behind the reredos was removed in stages; as each section was exposed very small soft wood wedges were driven into each joint until it parted and the upper stone could be lifted off. It was successfully


*Above are views of the east and west ends of the church as it stood on the Wells Street site. Below is an interior view at Wells Street, showing the side galleries and central pendant lights which have not been replaced in the new structure. The organ has been removed and rebuilt at the west end*

*The west front in Wells Street as it appeared just before demolition. Some of the pinnacles required replacement; otherwise the Kentish rag walling and Bath stone dressings were found to be in good condition*

*Re-erection in progress; the tower and spire, 165 feet high, under scaffolding*

reassembled and built up with the walls, though curiously enough one small piece of stone remained over and could not be accounted for. A similar procedure was employed for the font and principal monuments.

The mural painting, taken down and replaced under the direction of Professor Tristram, was on plaster directly on the wall. The surface of the painting was papered over and then plastered and cut into sections of convenient size; the wall was then carefully removed from the back of each section. The painting has been successfully replaced in the baptistery.

The peal of eight bells, of which the tenor weighs 20 cwt., was removed, reconditioned and rehung by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank. The organ was similarly removed, rebuilt and placed in the west gallery, instead of at the east end, by the makers, Messrs. Henry Willis & Sons.

The subsoil of the site at Kingsbury is an unreliable clay. Special foundations were therefore designed by the consulting structural engineer, Mr. B. L. Hurst. A massive reinforced concrete raft was provided to carry the tower, and the bases of the nave piers were linked together with a continuous reinforced concrete foundation in order to prevent unequal settlement and spreading of the piers.

The existing street fronts at Wells Street were of Bath stone dressings with hammer-dressed Kentish rag walling. Some of the Bath stone pinnacles and the gable crosses were found to have perished and were replaced with new Box Ground stone. In general, however, the Bath stone was found to have withstood surprisingly well eighty-five years' exposure to the London atmosphere. The slate roof coverings had perished badly and were replaced with third quality (rough) Westmorland slates.

New facings had to be provided to the long north and south sides of both aisles and clerestory walls. For these the architect chose a stone-coloured brick which harmonises well with the stone.

## THE CHURCH AT KINGSBURY

St. Andrew's Church now stands on a fine open site; the ground rises from the road at the west to a level plateau. In rearranging the plan the architect decided to retain the tapered aisles, partly because the existing oak benches were of different lengths to fit the plan, and partly the old aisle roof trusses were sound. On the open site this tapering plan is, curiously enough, not at first noticeable and in no way detracts from the appearance of the building.

The principal structural change is the piercing of the aisle walls with windows and the addition of a south porch. In addition the gallery which occupied, somewhat clumsily, three sides of the interior has been restricted to the west end. The effect of these changes on the interior appears to be wholly beneficial; the proportions seem to be improved, apparent spaciousness is much increased and the rich detail in the reredos, font and paintings has acquired enhanced value. The walls are, as before, plastered; the masonry was painted and has been cleaned.

There remain two obvious questions to be answered: "Has the church lost the character given it by its original designer and the artists who worked on it and by its long use?" And, "Has the transference been worth while?"

For the first question it can be said that the character is altered rather than lost. Architecturally there is great improvement. The mass has acquired a shapeliness that is surprising, since the interior proportions which it reflects were strongly conditioned by the original site. The tower has been unquestionably much improved by its isolation from other buildings. Strangely the church does not look new though some of the facing material is new. The bricks harmonise much better with the masonry than the photographs show. The visitor feels that a few years of weathering and the washing of soot from the old stonework into the new will give the building an appearance of having been on its present site for the whole of its life.

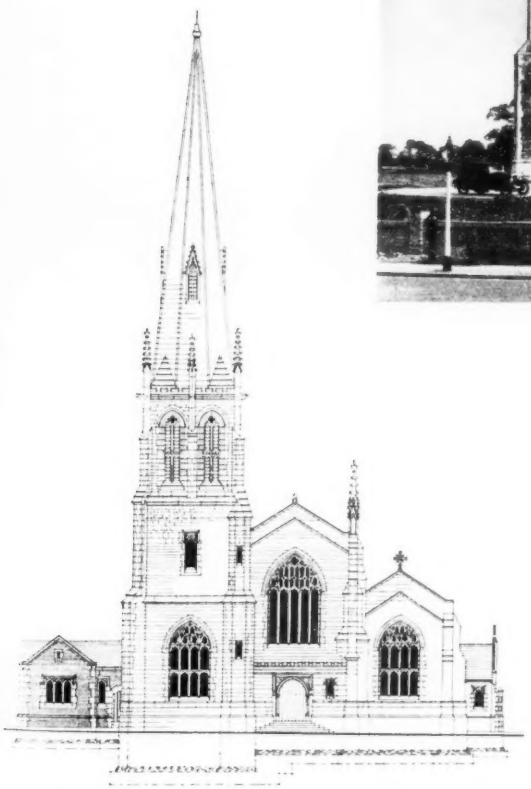
How much, if at all, the fittings and monuments of the interior have lost or changed their character must remain a matter of opinion. The visitor can at least now see the detail and colours, which in Wells Street was difficult even on bright days.

Of the second question—whether it has been worth while—the answer depends on how much one thinks it

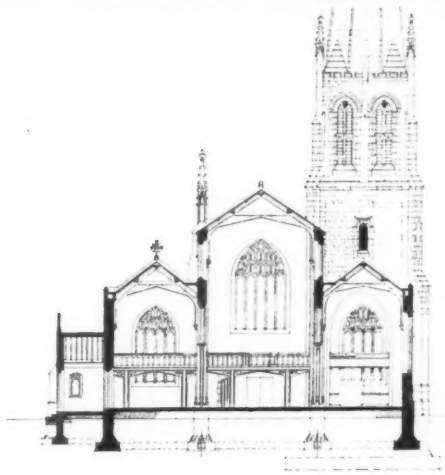
*A general view, from the road, at Kingsbury. The apparent proportions of the spire as shown in the photograph and in the elevation drawing below make an interesting comparison*

worth while to conserve in some degree the artistic efforts of an earlier generation. The alternative would have been a new church and the destruction of the old. As it is, Kingsbury has acquired a church of quality that stands out with strong dignity in its new surroundings of raw speculative villas.

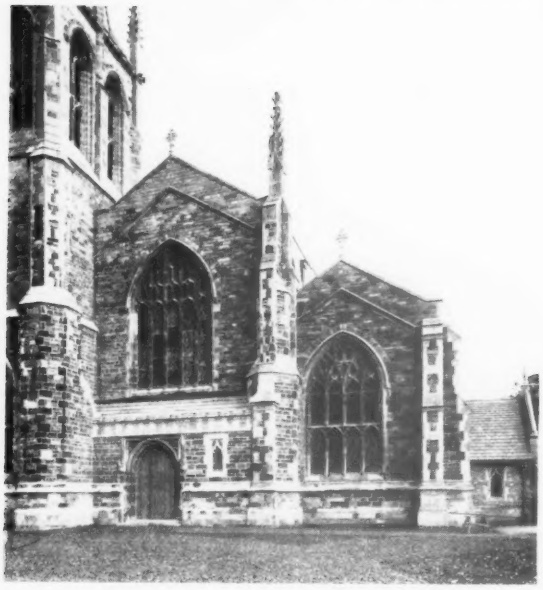
The total cost cannot be given here, partly because the final figure is not yet known, but chiefly because the work has been controlled by



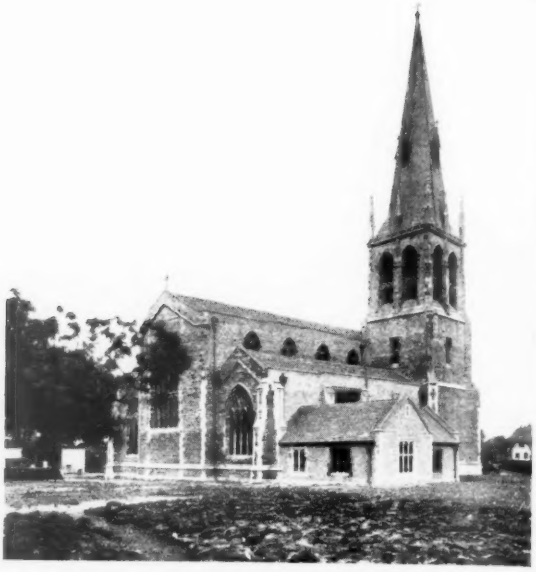
*The west front and tower as rebuilt at Kingsbury*



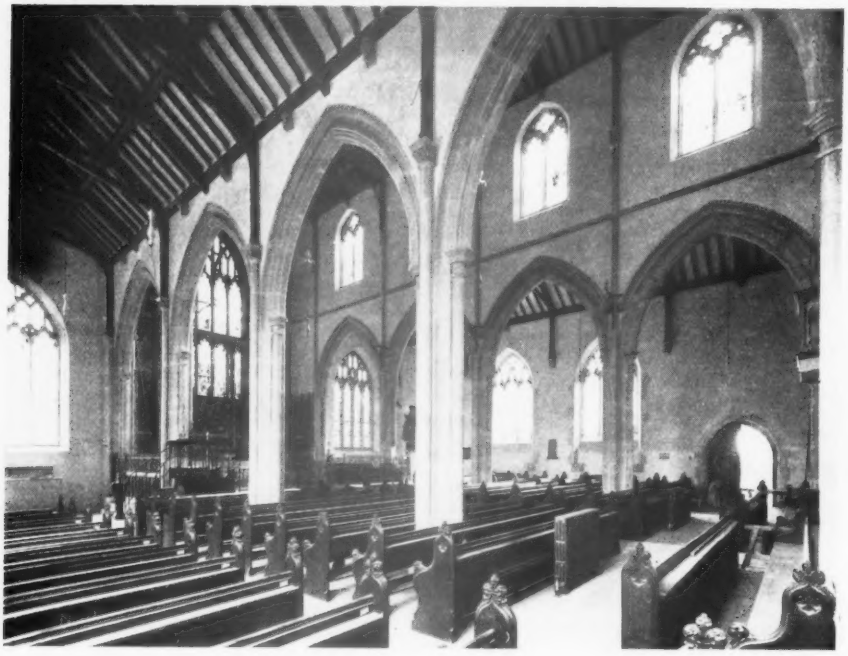
*The cross section, looking west, showing the new porch*



*The west front as rebuilt at Kingsbury*



*At the north-east corner new vestries have been added*



*The interior at Kingsbury seen from the baptistery*

several bodies whose permission would be necessary and which would take a long time to obtain.

We can say, however, that it is by no means so great as might be expected or as was gloomily foretold by some early opponents of the scheme.

The architect has asked us to say that the work of the general contractors, Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts, in the very difficult and complicated task of taking down and re-erecting the structure and its fittings has been entirely praiseworthy.

*The interior of the re-erected church at Kingsbury. The new aisle windows and the restricting of the gallery to the west end have improved both the appearance and lighting of the interior. The Bath stone masonry, which had been painted, has been cleaned. In the foreground are J. L. Pearson's iron sanctuary railings and pulpit*

# Review of Practice

## ARBITRATION

*BY W. T. CRESWELL, K.C. (HON. ASSOCIATE)*

MOST building contracts contain a clause providing for arbitration in the event of dispute. The standard form of building contract provides alternative arbitration clauses. There is no doubt that arbitration, as an alternative to litigation, and as a means of settling disputes under building contracts, is not only popular, but, in the result, gives greater satisfaction to the disputants. Few architects, however, appreciate that much of this popularity is due to the fact that so many disputants prefer to refer disputes of a technical nature to arbitration, knowing that all the technical details involved in the dispute will be considered and settled by one who is accepted by themselves as an expert able to weigh the evidence in the light of personal experience and practice. To realize this fact, however, would induce more architects to concentrate on the study of the law relating to arbitration, and seeking to become qualified to act as arbitrators, becoming versed in the rules of procedure and the taking of evidence and all other duties of that office, in order to use advantageously such technical qualifications and experience which they already possess.

### Prior to Arbitration There Must be a Dispute

Before there can be any arbitration there must be a definite dispute between the parties, and in general at least one of the parties concerned must have given a definite decision on the point or points in issue. Furthermore, the particular dispute must lie within the bounds of the agreement for arbitration, and must be such as to call for a judicial inquiry. A refusal to pay a financial consideration or debt of indisputable dimensions, or the breach of an agreement under which the parties have agreed to accept the price assessed by a valuer for an article to be bought or sold between them, are not arbitrable disputes, and must be settled in the ordinary Courts of law. Where it is necessary to determine whether a particular matter in dispute does or does not lie within an agreement, either of the parties may refer to the Court for a decision on that point. And it must always be remembered that a submission or agreement is not binding should it inherently attempt to contract out of the law or to oust the jurisdiction of the Court.

### The Arbitrator's Appointment

An arbitrator's appointment dates from the time when he agrees to function under a submission or agreement. It is his duty to examine the submission and satisfy himself that the intention of the parties is clearly set out, and that his own powers are defined ; and since, if the matter is to be governed by Statute, the submission or agreement to arbitrate must be in writing, no other matters can be dealt with by him at the same hearing than those so set out, unless a fresh submission is made in writing relative to the additional matters.

### The Preliminary Meeting

In an arbitration of any importance, it is useful for the arbitrator to hold a preliminary meeting, for the purpose of giving directions as to the discovery of documents, the delivery of points of claim, and points of defence; and if there is a counterclaim, then directions are required as to a reply thereto. He must remember that in all these matters he has the status and responsibility of a *quasi*-judge, and that the tribunal over which he presides is, in effect, the equivalent of a court of equity. It follows that he must be equal to his position, act with justice and without partiality or bias, and follow, as far as is in his power, all the ordinary rules of a Court of Justice; unless the agreement has expressly dispensed with these rules. He should bear in mind throughout that any interested party who considers himself aggrieved by his conduct of the arbitration is entitled to seek the opinion of the Court thereon; and the Court may remit or set aside the award if they are dissatisfied with the arbitrator's conduct.

### The Hearing

It is the arbitrator's duty to fix the time and place of hearing, with due consideration to the convenience of both parties alike; and, in general, such hearing is private, though no person should be excluded therefrom who has a definite interest in the proceedings and the award.

It is his duty to order and guide the procedure at the hearing, to take notes of the evidence proffered to him, to determine which side shall be heard first, to swear the witnesses and to sift out the evidence which is proved to his satisfaction, remembering that legal evidence is restricted to facts relevant to the matters in dispute, and that it excludes all hearsay. He must recognize the customs of the locality in which the work was carried out and of the various trades, for, more often than not, an architect is chosen to act as arbitrator, mainly because of his special knowledge of certain details and customs pertaining to the particular matter or locality.

### The Award

The ultimate object of all the proceedings is to obtain the arbitrator's award—which, by statute, must be in writing. If he is unable to publish his award within the time prescribed in the submission, or by Statute, he should enlarge that time. The award must be the expression of his own opinion, but he is wise if he obtains independent legal advice in framing it—if the case is of any intricacy. The making of an award is not something that can be carried out with mere academic knowledge, considerable experience and practice is required. When published

the award will be enforced by the Court. It is published when the arbitrator notifies the parties that it is ready; and when it is published, the arbitrator is *functus officio*; though he still has a lien on the award till his remuneration is paid. He is entitled to sue for his remuneration if it is not paid (but see below the provisions in the new Act of 1934 as to this).

THE ARBITRATION ACT, 1934

Unless expressly excluded by the submission, the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, generally apply to all arbitrations. Under this Act the Court preserves a latent control over all proceedings, and the Act preserves the final jurisdiction of the Court.

The Act of 1889 has been amended in many very important matters by the Arbitration Act, 1934; an Act which comes into operation on 1 January 1935. The Bill, the forerunner to the Act, was framed almost entirely on recommendations made by a Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor in March 1926, and the general view of the Committee (as evidenced by their report made on 10 January 1927) was that "there are various points on which amendments of the existing law and procedure are desirable. In the main, the Arbitration Act, 1889, has worked well, but experience has shown that some of the provisions might be improved, and some omissions supplied. Our considerations involve a variety of matters not much connected one with another, and not involving, in most cases, any common principle."

It is of general knowledge that the Institute of Arbitrators was responsible for the preparation of the Bill. A very strong committee of the Institute, with Lord Askwith at its head, got to work, and on 6 February 1934 the Bill was in fact introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Askwith himself. It gave effect to all the recommendations made in the report of 10 January 1927, above referred to; and when finally the Bill came before the House of Commons an additional schedule (the second schedule of the new Act) was by amendment inserted. This schedule sets out those provisions of the new Act which do not apply to Statutory arbitrations, and reference should be made to it in a copy of the Act itself.

By section 21 (2) of the Act of 1934 the "principal Act" is that of 1889, and the Act of 1934 amends the principal Act as well as some other miscellaneous Acts of Parliament.

Amongst other important things, the new Act provides that the submission or arbitration agreement is not to be discharged by the death of a party thereto and that the authority of the arbitrator is not to be revoked by the death of any party who has agreed to his appointment.

The arbitration clauses of a contract are to be enforceable against the trustee in bankruptcy of any of the parties thereto when and if the trustee adopts the contract. Powers are given to the Court, where an arbitrator is removed for any reason or where the appointment of an arbitrator is revoked, to appoint another arbitrator in his place—with similar powers to those given by the original arbitration agreement, to the one displaced.

The court also has discretion to cancel any provision in an arbitration agreement making an award a condition precedent to the bringing of an action.

Where each side appoints an arbitrator and these two arbitrators agree on the appointment of a third arbitrator, then the third is to function as an umpire; and the umpire is to be appointed immediately after the arbitrators themselves are appointed.

The Court may remove an arbitrator or umpire who fails to use all reasonable dispatch in entering on, and proceeding with the reference, and in making an award.

An interim award may be made, and an arbitrator or umpire has power to order specific performance of any contract other than one relating to land or any interest in land.

Under the new Act, the Court has additional powers in respect to making orders as to security of costs, discovery of documents, interrogatories, evidence by affidavit, examination of witnesses before an officer of the Court, or of a witness outside the jurisdiction of the Court, the custody of goods, inspection of property, interim injunctions, etc., as it has in relation to an action or matters in the ordinary Court of law, also to deal with cases of interpleader or statements of special cases, and the entry of judgment in terms of the award.

Interest is to be allowed in future on the sum granted by the award.

No agreement can be made to the end that the party or parties shall in any event pay his or their own costs of the reference, or of the award or any part thereof.

The Court may order that an award shall be delivered to the applicant on payment into Court of the fees demanded by the arbitrator, and that these fees shall be taxed by a taxing-master of the Court.

The Court has power to give relief when an arbitrator is not impartial, or a dispute involves a question of fraud; and can also remove, as hitherto, an arbitrator or umpire who has been found guilty of misconduct. The Statutes of Limitation are to apply to arbitration proceedings as they apply to proceedings in the Court. Hitherto, a cause of action has not accrued till an award has been made. Generally action on a contract must now be taken within six years after the cause of the action has accrued.

Apart from the above salient points, there are many other miscellaneous provisions, but we have given enough to indicate the bearing the new Act will have on arbitrations on and after 1 January 1935. Any architect—or others—interested may well refer to the June number of the "Journal of the Institute of Arbitrators," which contains an informative article on the new Act, and they will also find therein a copy of the Act itself.

# Review of Construction and Materials

*This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor.*

*The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.*

*The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours, 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.*

*The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.*

*The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Sowest London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.*

*The Technical Manager, The Building Centre Ltd., 158, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.*

## THE WORK OF THE BUILDING RESEARCH STATION

The mills of His Majesty's Stationery Office grind slowly, so that only now do we receive the Building Research Station's harvest of work in the year 1933. The consequence is that parts of the Report* deal with work or incidents that the more or less regular visitor to the Station has come to regard as belonging to the past. For example, the Board makes a belated, but none the less graceful, reference to the starting of this section of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL—an incident which to us appears to have taken place a long time ago.

Reviewing the Research Board's Report is always difficult, because the reviewer is tempted to describe the many ingenious devices and methods instead of following his strict duty of dealing with results. Unfortunately, the nature of an annual report makes it a sort of running commentary rather than a summary of completed investigations. The reviewer, therefore, usually ends by grabbing bits of information as he skims (or wades) through the pages. The following is a selection of matters thus grabbed.

### THE WEATHERING OF STONES

It has been found that the crushing strengths of building stones are no indication of weathering qualities. Certain samples of Portland stone which had weathered badly in twenty years' exposure to London atmosphere were found to have nearly twice the crushing strength of stone that had weathered perfectly for 250 years in St. Paul's Cathedral; the low strength of the latter, moreover, could not be attributed to its long exposure. Also, the chemical composition of stone is of far less importance than physical structure in this respect. Therefore it is unwise for an architect to expect that a stone will stand exposure well because its resistance to crushing is high or because its constituent chemicals have in other pieces of stone in the same proportions given good results.

It is possible for the Station to give an opinion on the probable durability of a building stone when exposed to the weather by measuring its microporosity and ascertaining its saturation coefficient, two tests which it is suggested might be applied to a regular system of sampling in a quarry. If such a system were established it would enable the quarry owners to supply stone under different categories for different purposes—*e.g.*, either for load-carrying or for facing in exterior work, or similarly for interior work. As things are at present, reliance by the architect on a quarry name is a quite unsafe practice. In the case of Portland stone the Station has sampled certain quarries at the request of the owners, and has reported on the quality of the stone in the different tiers of each. Moreover, the beds are found to be sufficiently uniform horizontally to permit the sampling to be reasonably occasional.

While the work has been mainly concerned with Portland stone, other limestones, notably Clipsham, and some sandstones, have also been investigated. In the case of Clipsham stone it has been found that the more shelly beds produce stone of weathering qualities superior to that from the more oolitic beds. This confirms the traditional practice of many masons, accustomed to Clipsham stone, who prefer the shelly stone for moulded work, using the oolitic stone for plain ashlar.

Returning to the crushing strengths of stone, these are found to vary enormously. While most masonry work is normally built with more than adequate factors of safety, it is unsafe to rely on published figures of strengths when stressing stone to a high degree. The Station investigated one case in which some masonry piers failed in compression. It was found that the stone under test had a very much lower crushing strength than was anticipated by the designer, who relied on a text-book figure. In corroboration of this, the table (on page 12 of the Report) gives variations in crushing strength of Portland stone from 4,000 to 9,000 lbs. per square inch.

### MASONRY TECHNIQUE

Several cases of failure of building stones, mainly by cracking and spalling of edges, were investigated and found due to thermal expansion. This could usually be traced to building or pointing in a dense cement mortar. Where long stretches of masonry are built between massive abutments, the movements due to temperature changes can only take place in the joints, which must accordingly be of a comparatively elastic nature. The Station advises architects to follow the practice of railway and concrete engineers in providing adequate expansion joints when the design involves features that may restrict movement.

*The Report of the Building Research Board for the Year 1933. H.M. Stationery Office. 2s. 6d. net.

The Station sees no reason to amend its previously published statements with regard to stone preservatives, namely, that the effective life of the preservative is in almost all cases limited to 12 to 18 months. The Report likewise reiterates earlier warnings as to the dangers likely to arise from using chemicals, particularly alkalies, for cleaning stonework.

## THE BRICK CEMETERY

The Report contains a fuller account than that of the previous year of the interesting brick "cemetery" which has attracted no small degree of notice, particularly in the brick-making industry. For those who have not visited the Station—and a visit, if only to learn the lessons taught by the "cemetery," is well worth while—it may be said that the test consists merely in burying bricks upright to half their depth in the earth in an open field. The test is admittedly severe, since the whole of the upper half is exposed to the weather, but it is only in degree more severe than in analagous cases in normal building—for instance, where bricks are above ground and below damp-course. A paper summarising observations is shortly to be published, but it can be said here that some bricks crumbled to pieces in one winter, while considerable variation was found in the behaviour of bricks from the same kiln; in the last case it was possible from the tests to find out the "zone of under-firing" in the kiln. It was found also that the life of certain bricks in the cemetery corresponded with that of similar bricks used in some experimental panels, though in the latter case the rate of decay was slower.

## EXPANDED SLATE

In the last Report mention was made of a new lightweight aggregate (suitable for partition slabs) which had been developed at the Station. "Developed" is the right word to use in this connection, since the manufacture of the aggregate consists in the heating of slate to a high temperature (an experimental rotary kiln was used) until it expands to many times its original bulk, taking on a form somewhat akin to pumice. Some tests have now been made of this material in the form of concrete partition slabs of a 1 to 11 mix. In the tests comparison was made with similar slabs of pumice and breeze. The strengths were above the average of the other two materials, while the moisture movement was very much less, so small, in fact, as to be negligible. As a heat insulator the expanded slate was also superior to the others. It was found that the slab could be easily nailed, an excellent key was given for plasterwork, the suction being low. It is evident that expanded slate has the qualities of a first-class lightweight aggregate. Moreover, its manufacture will permit the use of much slate quarry material that is at present wasted as being too small or irregular for cutting into roofing slates. The process is the subject of a Government patent, and it is probable that licences to manufacture will be issued. A bulletin describing the material is to be published shortly.

## "KEENE'S"

The Station has been investigating that very vexed question, "What is Keene's cement?" The original anhydrous plaster made by Keene (his last patent was dated 1838) was made by first burning gypsum to plaster of paris, adding potash alum, and then reburning and grinding. A certain amount of the material sold as Keene's is still made in this way, but a great deal is prepared by other methods. A standard specification on calcium sulphate plasters is being prepared by the British Standards Institution, based on information furnished by the Building Research Station. This will be a valuable first step in clarifying the present nebulous condition of the plastering trade. A standard specification for building limes is also in preparation.

The subject recurs under a discussion on paint (page 56). It is pointed out that the tradition that, in painting on Keene's cement, the paint should "follow the trowel"—that is, immediately after the surface has been finally trowelled—really applied only to the priming coat. It was considered necessary for the priming coat to be "sharp," that is, containing a minimum of oil. Such a priming would, naturally, be porous and allow the plaster beneath to dry out through it in the normal way. During recent years this tradition has been misinterpreted, and newly-finished Keene's surfaces have been completely painted in a few days. Not unnaturally, moisture and soluble salts have caused peeling and flaking of the paint.

(*To be continued.*)

## WATER WASTE

Mr. R. J. Angel has informed us that the bye-laws made by the Metropolitan Water Board and referred to on page 1023 of the JOURNAL of 8 September, have not yet been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health. The Ministry has made amendments since the printed draft was published and the Water Users' Association, on which Mr. Angel is the R.I.B.A. representative, are trying to obtain further concessions.

CONTENTS OF PRECEDING NUMBERS

*November 11th.—Progress in Research, Bricks, Building Stones, Steel, Reinforced Concrete, Timber, B.R.S. Annual Report, Research and slum clearance, Equipment of buildings, Sliding glass doors.*

*November 25th.—Weathering of Portland stone, Traffic vibration, Lead pipes in clay, Copper dowels in lead and cement, Condensation, Overhead sliding door gear, Pipe pushing.*

*December 9th.—The formation of blisters on mastic asphalte roofs, Lifting of wall and floor tiles, Sliding glass doors, Fixing devices and plugs.*

*December 23rd.—Some notes on Door Springs, Floodlighting, Jointing drain pipes with neat cement, Dusting in Concrete Floors, Overhead Sliding Door Gear.*

*January 13th.—The St. Paul's Foundation Report, Bathing pool surrounds, Electric water heaters and the formation of scale.*

*January 27th.—The Report of the Reinforced Concrete Structures Committee, Some steel alloys recently introduced, The manhole cover, Tightening wires.*

*February 10th.—Paper in Building, The D.S.I.R. Annual Report, A Reinforced Concrete Handbook, Reinforced Concrete Practice.*

*February 24th.—Some notes on Standard Steel Windows, Plaster Failures.*

*March 10th.—Automatic Firing with Solid Fuel, Steel Windows, Swimming Bath Purification.*

*March 24th.—The Mopin System of Construction, Compulsory Sound Insulation, Steel Windows.*

*April 14th.—The Sand-Lime Brick, The Mopin System.*

*April 28th.—Rural Drainage, The Behaviour of Copper on Exposure to the Elements.*

*May 19th.—Moving Forms for Reinforced Concrete, The Cost of Hospitals, Public Baths and Wash-houses, Grading of Hardwoods, The Second Steel Structures Report.*

*June 2nd.—Copper Pipe Welding, Drying of Buildings, Sliding Glass Doors, Craigleith Stone.*

*June 23rd.—Paint Failures, Acoustics, The Action of Water on Lead, Derrick Cranes.*

*July 7th.—Modern Practice in Brickwork (special article), Vermin in Buildings and their Extermination (special article).*

*July 21st.—The Use of the British Standard Specification, High Tenements.*

*August 11th.—Steel and Steelwork, Temperature Rise in Hydrating Concrete.*

*September 8th.—The Strength of Brickwork, Slates, Air Conditioning at Hampton Court Orangery, Abattoir Design, Water Waste.*

# Book Reviews

## HEATING BY ELECTRICITY

WARMING BUILDINGS BY ELECTRICITY, *by Frank C. Smith, A.M.I.H.V.E., A.I.E.E. E. & F. N. Spon. 1934. 8/6 net.*

In the Preface attention is drawn to the increasing demand for electric-warming plant for buildings, which adds another branch to the tree of knowledge which electrical engineers, and one might well include architects, are expected to cultivate. Prior knowledge of the electrical side of the work is assumed, and the author concentrates on the heating side.

The text commences with a very clear general survey of the principles of heat and heat measurement, distribution of heat and electrical fundamentals, together with tables of data required in making calculations when designing heating installations.

In later chapters the physiological aspect of warming is dealt with and the effects of materials of construction on the problem of providing comfortable warmth are considered at some length. The usual forms of electric warming apparatus —tubular heaters, water radiators, open spiral, panel heaters— are described and their relative advantages and disadvantages are discussed. The design of electrical warming installations calls for special care as the quantity of heat delivered is fixed by the rating of the apparatus and is not a variable quantity as in the case of central heating by water or steam from fuel-fired boilers, which are usually installed large enough to give 25 to 30 per cent. overload if necessary.

The most accurate method of determining the quantity of heat required to maintain comfortable conditions in a building is the heat-loss method described, but, as is pointed out, the calculations do not always work out accurately in practice because the coefficients used are for calm-air conditions, which do not always apply, and there is always the uncertainty of the number of air changes per hour to be considered. The lot of the designer is frequently made more difficult by problems arising out of intermittent heating, to which a chapter is devoted.

Many electrical undertakings are prepared to supply energy during the night and at other off-peak periods at prices sufficiently low to make electrical heating by the thermal storage method attractive. In these systems water is usually the heat-storage medium, and heat stored during the night is used during the day, the distribution of heat being by means of hot water radiators and pipes of the usual types. Much information about thermal-storage plants will be found in Chapter V. Thermally, the thermal-storage type of plant is not so efficient as direct heating, as there are essentially losses from unwanted pipes, etc., to be considered, but the system is economical where specially low prices for energy are quoted for off-peak periods.

The greatest economy in current consumption is obtainable with direct heatng systems controlled by thermostats.

In the concluding chapter the author discusses the question of temperature guarantee and suggests that it is a gamble on the part of the contractor or manufacturer of the heaters owing to the exact conditions and nature of materials of construction being somewhat uncertain. Under such conditions, the temperature guarantee must be a sporting item from the designer's point of view, and the suggestion is made that it is better that a consultant decide upon the amount of heat which shall be delivered to the building. Adoption of this method would certainly free the contractor from anxiety.

H. B. LEIGHTON [*F.*].

## HIGH TENSILE STEEL

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION NO. 548, FOR HIGH TENSILE STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR BRIDGES, ETC., AND GENERAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

High tensile structural steel in place of mild steel has been used for several years, especially abroad, and has resulted in an appreciable reduction in the weights of structures. This specification sets a British standard for two such steels—a rivet steel having a tensile strength of 30 to 35 tons per square inch and a structural steel with a tensile range of 37 to 43 tons per square inch.

The specification follows the general lines of the British Standard Specification No. 15, for mild structural steel, but gives the manufacturer more freedom in selecting alloying elements in his steel to attain the mechanical properties specified.

No attempt is made to include resistance to corrosion as a desirable property, though a loop-hole in this direction is provided by a clause which allows copper to be present in the steel up to 0.6 per cent. The question is an important one, for the thinner members made possible by the use of high tensile steel are more readily weakened by corrosion.

No specific tests are included to ensure that the steel is suitable for welding.

The specification provides for the distinctive marking of high tensile steel, to preclude confusion with mild steel, and a foreword recommends that this requirement should in the interests of all concerned be most strictly observed.

L. W. T. W.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW. *By S. G. Turner. Third Edition by John Hodgson, B.A., LL.B. St. Bride's Press, Ltd. Price 18s.*

This work is a concise volume of reference in the practical sense and is a very useful manual for all those interested in matters appertaining to Local Government Laws, and generally in housing, town and country planning and the new provisions connected with these matters. In the present volume, which is the third edition, the changes in the Law have been embodied and the most recent court decisions cited; in fact, the work has been brought thoroughly up to date, which has necessitated the rewriting and revision of entire chapters.

Chapter II, in which the question of the meaning of "Sewer" and " Drain" is discussed, the definitions explained and the Acts in consecutive order reviewed, is of particular interest.

The tables of Statutes are clearly set out, the index is well arranged and comprehensive.

This volume should be added to the Municipal Official's book shelf, and for those studying for examinations it will be found invaluable.

R. COCK [*A.*].

## HISTORY OF COPPER

COPPER THROUGH THE AGES. *Published by the Copper Development Association. London. 1934.*

This is an instructive and intelligent piece of industrial propaganda, excellently illustrated and printed and clearly written. The book, which is intentionally of a non-technical nature, tells the history of copper in the service of man from the Bronze Age until to-day. It can be obtained from the Association, Thames House, Millbank.

# Review of Periodicals

*Within the self-imposed limit of these pages attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the Journals received by the library. None of the journals mentioned are in the loan library, but the librarian will be pleased to give information about prices and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made from journals in the library.*

## INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXIX. No. 3432. 28 September.*

The new Paris warehouse of the French publishing firm Hachette, by Demaret, a vast reinforced concrete mushroom construction building, the façade effect is obtained by the natural disposition of alternate bands of concrete and glass.

## WORKSHOP

AMERICAN ARCHITECT. *Vol. CXLV. No. 2625. September.*

Home workshops—a useful reference to a subject that has not, as far as we know, been treated elsewhere ; planning notes on compact home carpentering and machinery shops, with diagrams illustrating sizes of equipment.

## EXHIBITION BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. *Vol. LXXVI. No. 454. September.*

Exhibition Planning, an article by Misha Black ; well illustrated.

## TRANSPORT BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTURE (N.Y.). *Vol. LXX. No. 3. September.*

Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, Philadelphia (Graham, Anderson, Probst and White), a most modernised classic building, illustrated by several good photographs and a plan.

## HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. *Vol. CXXXIX. No. 3430. 14 September.*

Eltham and Mottingham Cottage Hospital (K. J. Campbell and D. R. Harper [*AA.*]); the addition of a small bed ward with isolation bed and accommodation for four or five nurses.

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVII. No. 4779. 7 September.*

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol LXXX. No. 2069. 13 September.*

Winning competition designs for Whiteabbey Sanatorium, Belfast, by R. H. Gibson and J. MacGeagh [*F. and A.*].

ARCHITECTURE ILLUSTRATED. *September, 1934.*

The Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells (Cecil Burns [*F.*]).

BULLETIN TECHNIQUE DE LA SUISSE ROMANDE. *Vol. LX. No. 19. 15 September.*

"Preventorium" at Sciernes d'Albeuve (Gruyère), a sanatorium rest house for women and children who are to take open air cures. The building has been designed to give maximum sunlight and air to every room (architect, G. Meyer of Freibourg).

BYGGMASTAREN. *1934. No. 26. 22 August, and No. 28, 12 September.*

The Lillhagens Sjukhus (Melchior Wernstedt), a large hospital of nursing home type for 1,046 patients, some in public and others in private wards. The scheme is an important one and deserves close attention.

## ORPHANAGE

BUILDING. *Vol. IX. No. 9. September.*

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXX. No. 2069. 13 September.*

The Liverpool Orphanage (Bàrnish, Silcock and Thearle [*F. and AA.*].

## SHOPS AND SHOPPING CENTRE

PROFIL (VIENNA). *Vol. II. 8 August.*

Shops. Article on shop front design, illustrating several good modern examples in Vienna.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD. *Vol. LXXVI. No. 3. September.*

A special number on shops ; a very useful reference.

ARCHITECTURE ET URBANISME. *Vol. LIV. No. 6.*

The planning of shopping thoroughfares ; a valuable article on the economic and æsthetic relation of shops to the street plan, width, etc., by Adolphe Schumacher.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND DOUCHES

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD. *1934. No. 36. 8 September.*

Swimming bath at Groningen (J. A. Boer).

TEXNIKA XPONIKA (ATHENS). *Vol. VI. September.*

A new open-air swimming bath at Athens.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. *Vol. IV. No. 11. September.*

A continuation of the special swimming bath articles in the last number, illustrating in particular the Wood Green Lido (E. P. Mawson [*F.*]) and the Lido, Norwich (J. O. Bond [*F.*]).

CONSTRUCTION MODERNE. *Vol. XLIX. No. 48. 23 September.*

"Bains-douches" in the rue des Ecluses-St.-Martin, Paris ; public wash-house with douche baths in cabins (P. Fournier.).

## THEATRE AND CINEMA

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVII. No. 4780. 14 September.*

Plans and photographs of the reconstructed interior of the London Pavilion (Frank Matcham).

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXX. No. 2068. 6 September.*

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVII. No. 4780. 14 September.*

News Theatre, Waterloo Station (Alister MacDonald [*A.*]).

## CHURCHES

ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI. *Vol. V. No. 6. July.*

The whole of this number deals with Church Architecture. After two historical articles on churches in general and the development of the catholic church plan, the main part of the number deals with modern churches and includes illustrations of many of the most recent buildings, chiefly in France. A particularly interesting article, "The Church in the City," deals with town planning considerations. Concluding articles deal with decoration, glass and cemeteries.

ARCHITECTURE (PARIS). *Vol XLVII. No. 9. 15 September.*

A new French church, St. Pierre at Roye, Somme, by Duval and Gonse. Concrete rebuilding in modern style on to war-ruined Gothic church. A good tower resembling the tower of Perret's church at Rainey.

BUILDER. *Vol. CXLVII. No. 4779. 7 September.*

The Church of St. Alban, Becontree (Milner and Craze [*L.*]).

## MORTUARY CHAPEL

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. *Vol. LXXX. No. 2068. 6 September.*

A mortuary chapel at Pargas, Finland (Erik Bryggman).

# Accessions to the Library

## 1933-1934—XIV

INCORPORATING NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES

*(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)*

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

*Books presented by Publisher or Author marked* R.
*Books purchased marked* P.
** Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library.*

### ARCHITECTURE

PEARSE (G. E.)
Architectural education. A survey of the problem in South Africa and the U.S.A., Canada and Europe.
pam. 8½″. Pretoria: Carnegie Corporation. 1934. 1s. R.

HISTORY

JEFFERY (GEORGE)
Historical and architectural buildings, Kolossi and Kyrenia castles, the fortress of Famagusta. (Cyprus monuments, new illustrated series, no. 5.) pam. 8½″. Nicosia. 1933. 1s. *Presented.*

DRAWING

72·064: 535·245

WALDRAM (P. J.) *and* (J. M.)
*The Use of photographs in town planning and design. (*Reprinted from the* R.I.B.A. Jnl. 3 S. vol. 40, no. 15, 1933, *and* vol. 41, no. 10. 1934.) pam. 4o. 11″. London: P. S. King. 1934. 2s. 6d. R.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

SLOUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
Byelaws as to new streets and buildings.
pam. 9¾″. Slough. 1929. R.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
Economic series, no. 40. Abattoir design. Report of Technical Committee. 9¼″. 46 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 1s. P.

(ECCLESIASTICAL)

FREIBOURG
Unser Lieben Frauen Münster zu Freiburg i. Br.
pam. 8¼″. Freibourg. *Presented.*

(EDUCATIONAL)

BOARD OF EDUCATION
Report of the Consultative Committee on the Education of the Adolescent. (The Hadow Report.)
8½″. xxiv+339 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1926. 2s. R.

GEROULD (J. T.)
*The College library building. Its planning and equipment.
8½″. x+116 pp. New York: C. Scribner's Sons. 1932. 8s. 6d. P.

(DOMESTIC)

GIDEA PARK: MODERN HOMES EXHIBITION
[Catalogue.] 9″. 128 pp. London. 1934. 6d. R.

MANSION HOUSE COUNCIL ON HEALTH AND HOUSING
The Present housing situation in London.
pam. 8½″. London. 1934. 6d. R.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Rent restrictions regulations, 1934. . . . Landlord and tenant. England. Rent restriction statutory rules and orders 1934. No. 887.
pam. 9¾″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 2d. P.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
[Housing.] Rehousing operations. Typical plans of tenement and other dwellings. Housing Act, 1930.
pam. 9½″. London: H.M.S.O. 1933. 1s. P.

WALKER (BENJAMIN)
Some eighteenth century Birmingham houses, and the men who lived in them. (*Reprinted from* the Transactions of the Birmingham Archæological Society, vol. lvi, 1932.)
pam. 10¼″. Oxford: University Press. 1934. *Presented by the author.*

DETAILS

BRIGGS (OLIVE M.)
Some painted screens of Norfolk. (R.I.B.A. Prize Essay, 1934.)
Typescript. 4o. 12½″. MS. 1933. *Presented by the author.*

HENRIOT (GABRIEL)
Encyclopédie du luminaire—forms et décors apparentés depuis l'antiquité jusqu'à 1870.
Vol. II in 3 parts. p. fo. Paris: Guérinet. 1934. £3 7s. P.

### ALLIED ARTS

CHASE (J. C.)
Creative design.
ob. 8o. 80 pp. New York: J. Wiley *and* London: Chapman and Hall. 1934. 15s. 6d. R.

SCULPTURED MEMORIALS AND HEADSTONES [ORGANISATION
Sculptured memorials and headstones carved in British stones.
4o. 11¼″. 28 pp. London. [1934.] *Presented by the Organisation.*

### LEARNED SOCIETIES, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION, 1933
Final report.
(*Including* H. Berridge. Town building: L.C.C. Cottage estates. (Post-war.)
B. Price Davies. Specifications in the light of tradition, experience and research.
A. Parker. Water pollution research.
T. Lloyd Roberts. The Design and construction of municipal aerodromes.
C. H. Bradbury. Vibration in roads and building.)

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY
Economic Proceedings. Vol. II. August 1934.
(*Including* A. G. G. Leonard and J. Ginnell. Weathering of the stonework of the National Museum and Government buildings.)

SUSSEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS. Vol. LXXV. 1934.
(*Including* A. B. Packham. Portslade Manor House.
Lord Ponsonby of Shulbrede and The Hon. M. Ponsonby. Monastic paving tiles.
Ian C. Hannah. The Walls of Chichester.)

WELSH HOUSING AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
Year book. 1934. 2s. R.
(*Including* E. A. Charles. The Housing position in Wales.
W. S. Purchon. Design and the Housing problem.
H. Parry. Regional planning in N. Wales.)

### PERIODICAL

G. A. T. E. P. A. C.
A.C. Documentos de Actividad contemporanea.
4o. Year 4. No. 13, part 1. 1934. Barcelona.
*Quarterly: In progress.*
Paseo Gracia 99, Barcelona. 15 pesetas p.a. and 3.25 pesetas per no.

### BUILDING SCIENCE

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION
Handbook of information including the annual report 1933-1934 and indexed list of British Standard specifications.

D.S.I.R.: BUILDING RESEARCH

Report of the Building Research Board for the year. 1933. H.M.S.O. 1934. 2s. 6d. R.

BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION

The Building trades exhibition, 1934. Official catalogue. 9½″. 477 pp. London. 1934. 6d. R.

MATERIALS

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

*The Uses of home-grown timbers. pam. 9¾″. London: H.M.S.O. 1928. 1s. R.

CONSTRUCTION

KNOOP (DOUGLAS) *and* JONES (G. P.)

Some notes on three early documents relating to masons. [*Reprint from* Trans. Quatuor Coronati Lodge, vol. xliv.] pam. 4o. 11″. London. [1934.] *Presented by the authors.*

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH: BUILDING RESEARCH

Special report no. 22. Mechanical properties of bricks and brickwork masonry. By W. H. Glanville and P. W. Barnett. 9½″. vi+23 pp. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 1s. 3d. R.

PUBLIC HEALTH

TURNER (S. G.)

Public health law. 3rd Edn. 8½″. liii+259 pp. London: St. Bride's Press. 1934. 18s. R.

EQUIPMENT

SCIENCE MUSEUM

A Five year bibliography of the theory of refrigeration, refrigerants and appliances. 1929-1933. Compiled by H. E. Pledge. 4o. 13″. London: H.M.S.O. 1934. 2s. *Presented by the Museum.*

PRESERVATION OF AMENITIES

NATIONAL TRUST FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY

Report, 1933-1934. 8½″. 168 pp. London. 1934. *Presented by Mrs. C. Beach.*

GARDENS

GROMORT (GEORGE)

L'Art des jardins. Vol. II. 1934.
Vol II of this work is now in the Library.

*DRAWINGS AND PRINTS*

LONDON TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Part of the map of London comprising the estates of . . . the Duke of Bedford, *&c.* [Bloomsbury and district]. (Pubn. for 1933.) *Repr. of D.* 1795 ([1934]). P. by subscription.

*Photograph*

Teulon (Samuel S.). Photograph. *Presented by the Revd. C. W. Leachman.*

# Obituary

## PROFESSOR BULLOUGH [*Hon. A.*]

The premature death of the brilliant Professor of Italian in the University of Cambridge closes a career of distinguished service to the study of modern languages and is a most considerable loss to the University School of Architecture. About the year 1912 a group of important members of the University, including Sir Wm. Ridgeway, the Disney Professor of Archæology, Sir Charles Waldstein (as he was then), the Slade Professor of Fine Art, and Dr. Cranage, now the Dean of Norwich, and then the Secretary of the Syndicate for University Extension, moved the Senate to set up a Board of Architectural Studies and to provide at Cambridge a course of studies and examinations in architecture. A vigorous correspondence in *The Times* had made it clear that at Oxford any specialised study having in view the practice of architecture was not to be entertained in that University, and this demonstration led Sir Charles Waldstein to proffer an endowment of £1,000 towards the foundation of a school at Cambridge. A Board of Architectural Studies was formed consisting of members of the University. The Royal Institute was invited to nominate an external member, who with Professor E. J. Prior (recently elected Slade Professor on the resignation of Sir Charles Waldstein, for the special purpose of utilising that foundation for the benefit of architecture), were its first representative practitioners. From this earliest epoch of the work of the Board until his death Edward Bullough, first as Secretary and latterly Chairman, was its devoted and invaluable servant; his service as Secretary, which was no merely nominal or formal duty, extended to 21 years, and when he was appointed Chairman of the reconstituted Board of Fine Arts two years ago he was the sole remaining representative of the founders of the School of Architecture on its governing body.

But this record of continuous service and devotion cannot express the value of his personal contribution to the work. The initiation of examinations dovetailed into the existing courses of the University, the gradual elucidation of a degree course in architecture, the contacts necessary to the recognition of a new school in the University, and the establishment of relations with the Institute and its examinations, bringing together for the help of the School the engineering and archæological faculties; all these threads were handled by Bullough with a courteous tact and skill that overcame difficulties. The satisfactory result of the foundation of the School with its own house and staff of University teachers and its maintained strength of students is as much due to the enthusiastic work of Bullough as to all or any of the other promoters of architecture at Cambridge.

Bullough was a man of fine discriminating artistic taste; he lectured in the School of Architecture on æsthetics, and his cosmopolitan knowledge of philosophy, his altogether modern outlook, power of expression and humour contributed to the interest of his personality. His especial work in the University was in the faculty of Modern Languages to the Board, of which he also was Secretary. He was a Fellow of Gonville and Caius College and was elected an Hon. Associate of the Institute in 1914.

BERESFORD PITE [*F.*]

It is natural that architects should be interested in the education of architectural students, but interest among laymen must obviously be rare.

Edward Bullough's enthusiastic work for architectural education at Cambridge over a period of more than twenty years, first as secretary to the Board of Architectural Studies and later as Chairman of the Faculty Board of Fine Arts, is an outstanding example of the service which architecture sometimes wins from disinterested laymen.

I doubt whether the Cambridge School of Architecture could have survived without his untiring support, as it had to contend with the chaos of 1914 to 1918, when it had barely established its existence in the University.

It would not have been surprising if as a Cambridge don he had resented what might easily have seemed to him to be the interference of the R.I.B.A. But, in fact, he always recognised the interdependence of the R.I.B.A. and the architectural schools, and served both in strengthening the tie between them.

His courtesy of manner and delicacy of feature clearly reflected the fastidious refinement of his personality, which will not quickly be forgotten by those who worked with him for the furtherance of architectural education whether in Cambridge or in London. A. H. MOBERLY [*F.*].

## SIR JOHN SULMAN [*F.*]

By the recent death of Sir John Sulman in Sydney, at the age of 84, Australia loses one of her leading architects and most authoritative town-planners. Sir John Sulman was born at Greenwich on 29 August 1849, and was educated at Greenwich Proprietary School, later studying architecture. In 1871 he was R.I.B.A. Pugin Travelling Scholar, and until 1883, when he went to Sydney, he practised in London. In Sydney he became in particular an authority on town planning, his services in this respect being used by the New South Wales Government for a long period. He also lectured on the subject at Sydney University. His most notable association with public life, however, was as chairman of the Federal Capital Advisory Board, between 1921 and 1924. The general design for the Federal capital of Canberra had been settled by 1913, but the war had delayed the work. Plans for its resumption were entrusted to an expert committee in 1921, and three years later progressive construction (though only of temporary buildings) was begun again in accordance with the committee's scheme, prepared under the guidance of Sir John Sulman. This is the form in which Canberra is now being gradually occupied by the Federal public departments. One of Sir John's principal publications was "Town Planning in Australia."

Sir John Sulman was also a trustee of the active National Art Gallery of New South Wales, which has done much to encourage Australian art; since 1919 he had been president of the gallery. He had as well important newspaper interests in Sydney, being for many years a Director of the *Daily Telegraph* Newspaper Company in Sydney.

For over 60 years a member of the R.I.B.A., Sir John Sulman was, in point of election, one of the oldest members of the Institute, being elected an Associate in 1872 and a Fellow in 1883. He was also a member of the Town Planning Institute and a Fellow of the New South Wales Institute of Architects. He was knighted in 1924.

## JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE [*F.*]

John Duke Coleridge, who died on 9 September in his 54th year, was from his youth a draughtsman and an artist. Charterhouse was his school, and there he achieved distinction as a great runner, winning in the sports in the last year the 100, the 220 yards, the ¼ and the mile, and the long jump (for many years his time for the 220 yards was the public school record) and as a caricaturist—alas, of his masters!

From Charterhouse he went to Walter Cave, who gave him his first grounding in architecture, for two years he sat at the feet of Lutyens, who taught him the beauty of his art, and then at the early age of 22 he took the plunge and set up for himself in an office in Regent Street, long since swept away by one of his brother craftsmen. Winning a competition for St. Albans Church at Hindhead, another, appropriate to a Coleridge, the King's School at Ottery St. Mary, and obtaining a considerable amount of domestic work in a small way, he quickly made good and justified his early adventure.

His first big country house was Hascombe Court near Godalming, which is now often mistaken for an Early Tudor building; and no one who shops in Kensington High Street can miss his first big London work, Hornton Court, which he designed in conjunction with Frank Chesterton.

For some years he was architect to the Duchy of Cornwall estate, building Denny Street in Kennington, many houses on Dartmoor and adding to the Two Bridges Hotel, as it was known in Trinaman's day.

The village halls of Woodford, Churt, Chawton, Aberystwyth, Hawley, East Haddon and Hurstmonceaux were designed by him, as also was the Royal Naval and Marine Orphanage at Chatham when Sir Charles Drury was the Commander Chief at the Nore.

Nothing which required sympathetic handling came amiss to him, and at restoration he was a true artist; his most notable work in this line being, perhaps, Burley-on-the-Hill at Oakham, which he restored after a disastrous fire had destroyed more than half the house.

In 1911 his younger brother Paul Coleridge joined him as a partner, and together they continued to design those pre-war houses which were and are a delight to the eye, and which the man of moderate means could then afford.

In 1914 he had just finished trebling the size of Baron Schröder's house on Englefield Green, and it may be recalled that there was some trouble in a certain section of the Press over the concrete floors of the cellars; it was said that they were to be gun platforms, whereas they had been built for wine, and had been walled up to preserve the contents from the curiosity of the workmen.

By this time he had moved on from Regent Street, through 10 Davis Street to 14 North Audley Street; and on 4 August 1914 he and his partner turned the key in the door, he himself, being too old to be taken into the Army, joined the Royal Navy as an able seaman in the Volunteer Reserve, his partner becoming a private in the Inns of Court.

After serving at a gun station in London he obtained a commission as a Sub-Lieutenant and was appointed to H.M.S. "Glorious," then being built at Belfast. He made a modest request that though not requiring the pay he might have the rank of Lieutenant when the ship commissioned, as he was old enough to be the father of the whole gunroom, in which he would have to live had he remained a Sub-Lieutenant. This was granted, and he served until demobilisation in this ship, proving himself, according to his Commanding Officer, to be a very useful and efficient officer and a most pleasant messmate. The war did not stop the artist, and he made a fine set of drawings of the Grand Fleet at sea and in harbour, which were well worthy of greater notoriety.

In 1919 he, with his partner, slightly damaged, took out the key and reopened the door and started again.

Country house work as he had known it was gone, "new avenues had to be explored," and work came in from Oxford for Christchurch and Trinity, and also at Pusey House.

Moving with the times, he built flats in the Fulham Road, assisted in the design of the Federation of British Industries building at 21 Tothill Street, in which he finally came to rest, and no one can drive up Putney Hill on the Portsmouth Road without noticing on the right the Manor Fields flats, which were just being completed when he died.

The Blue Pool at Camberley was another of his modern achievements, as also were the swimming baths at Rugby School and the Isle of Thorns camp.

John Coleridge was one of the old type of architects who took great pride in true craftsmanship, and all his personal work reached a high standard; he was a fine draughtsman, particularly in black and white, and as a designer of book plates he had few equals—in fact, he was an artist. The new school, whether in architecture or sculpture, was abhorrent to him, for he considered that architecture, like every other art, required long and laborious training and much study of the masters of the past.

Framed in his office was "Touchstone's" ironical doggerel:

NURSERY ARCHITECTURE

"I watched him play upon the floor
With brightly pictured cubes of wood,
A little architect of four.
Until his final effort stood
Four square from all adornment free
A thing of stark simplicity.

* * *

But now I know although I hate
Those horrors that affront the sky,
Those brooding monsters gaunt and great,
That in myself the fault must lie.
Why should their authors be reviled
More than yon little prattling child?"

He had no patience with this modern school, which, he thought, tends to ignore all the teachings of the past, and which imagines that it has finally completed the last idea in design before it has been weaned in the technique of its craft. This does not mean to say that he did not move with the times—on the contrary, much of his later work shows that he was in the van; and it can be repeated without fear of contradiction that John Coleridge, although an architect, was always an artist.

## EDWIN WILLIAM POLEY [*A.*]

The late Edwin William Poley, whose death occurred on 5 July last at the age of 79, was born on the 15 August 1854. The fact that he became an exhibitor at the Royal Academy of Arts at the age of twenty-one is evidence of the early promise he gave of his aptitude for the profession to which he devoted his life and of which he was passionately fond. He was awarded the Tite Prize of the R.I.B.A. in 1884, the subject of the competition being a design for a hall and staircase.

Mr. E. W. Poley served his articles with the late Mr. William Young [*F.*], in whose office he worked for a great number of years, and in his capacity as chief assistant to Mr. Young was intimately associated with the preparation of the working drawings for the Municipal Buildings, Glasgow, and the War Office, Whitehall. It was his gift to be equally at home whether engaged on public buildings or ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, and being a rapid draughtsman and hard worker he delighted to set up his own perspectives for his numerous designs in the latter sphere. In 1914 he won one of the competitions promoted by *Country Life* for typical cottages in rural areas, the class in which he was successful being the North Riding of Yorkshire, and he superintended the erection of cottages which were built to his winning design for the late Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.

Among his other works may be mentioned: Alterations to the Guards Club, Pall Mall; "Glenroy," West Finchley, for the late Charles Frederick Rowsell, Esq.; additions and reconstruction to Ridge Green, Nutfield, Surrey, a later residence for the same client; reconstructions and additions to Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent, for Isaac Lewis, Esq.; alterations to No. 41, Berkeley Square, W.1, for the late Lord Nunburnholme, and a design for flats recently erected at Hendon.

In addition to his competitive designs for town halls, public buildings, etc., and his designs for country residences and cottages, a number of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy, Mr. Poley's artistic talent found expression in a variety of subjects including designs for furniture, wall and ceiling papers, fireplaces, metalwork, etc., selections of which were used to illustrate articles which he contributed to various journals.

Perhaps his principal architectural achievement was a competitive design for the new London County Council Hall, the subject of an international competition held in 1907, in which Mr. Poley collaborated with Mr. Clyde Francis Young, F.R.I.B.A. Their design was awarded a premium, and together with those of seven other competitors was selected to compete in a final stage of the competition, in which also a further eight leading architects participated by invitation of the L.C.C.

## JOSEPH MARR JOHNSTON [*F.*]

Mr. Joseph Marr Johnston was born in Leith on 26 April 1871. He was educated at George Watson's Boys' College, and started his architectural training in the office of Sir Rowand Anderson, Edinburgh, continuing thereafter as chief assistant to Mr. Wm. Thomson, Architect, Leith.

He began to practise in Leith in 1900 and rapidly built up a large general practice, principally in Edinburgh and Leith. One of his early successes was being placed first in the competition for the new Leith Poor Law Institution at Seafield.

Until the amalgamation of Edinburgh and Leith he was Architect to the Leith Parish Council and Leith School Board, and designed Balfour Place School, Hermitage Park School, and extension to Holy Cross Academy.

For a number of years he was Architect to the Edinburgh Parish Council and supervised the reconstruction and reconditioning of Craigleith Hospital, Craiglockhart Hospital, and Edinburgh Parish Council Offices. For the Edinburgh Education Authority he designed Links Place School, Leith, Wardie School, Leith, and St. Ninian's R.C. School, Edinburgh, and an extension to Lochend Road School, Leith.

Apart from public work he had an extensive general practice in domestic, factory, warehouse, garage and theatre work, designing the Alhambra and Capitol Theatres and the Laurie Street Cinema. Branch banks in Edinburgh and Leith for the North of Scotland Bank were designed by him, and he was also an experienced valuator.

During the War he was Architect to the Navy and Army Canteen Board in connection with the Port Edgar depot, South Queensferry.

Mr. Johnston was a prominent Freemason, being a Past Master of Lodge Trafalgar, Leith, and for a period was Grand Architect to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He was a founder member of the Watsonian Masonic Lodge and at time of death was Architect to the lodge. He was a Fellow of the R.I.A.S. and was elected a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1926.

Mr. Johnston was keenly interested in music, at one time being principal base singer in St. Giles' Cathedral Choir. He was a member of the Scottish Conservative Club, and of Leith Burns Club. A keen golfer, he was an old member of the Royal Burgess Golfing Society, Barnton. He was also a curler and a member of the Edinburgh Ice Rink.

He is survived by a widow, two sons and two daughters, his elder son, Mr. Jas. S. Johnston, L.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., his partner for a number of years, now carries on the business at the same address, 47 Charlotte Street, Leith.

### CHARLES ARTHUR BLADON [*F.*]

Mr. C. A. Bladon who died in his 38th year on 7 September 1934, was junior partner in the firm of J. E. Bladon and Son, quantity surveyors, of Liverpool.

He joined the 4th Cheshire Regiment on 5 November 1914, went to France with his unit, and was later transferred as a 2nd Lieutenant to the Machine Gun Corps, with whom he also served in France, and was wounded in 1918. In March 1919, when he was demobilised, he entered his father's office, and after several months of careful training qualified and was elected on 3 January 1921 an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. On 27 October 1927, having qualified for membership of the Surveyors' Institution, he was elected P.A.S.I., and a Fellow on 8 January 1934.

He was a keen amateur artist and had had several paintings hung in the Autumn Exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery.

Mr. Bladon was most successful during his professional career, being both keen and thorough in all his undertakings, and fully merited the high esteem with which he was held by all who came in contact with him.

### LT.-COLONEL GAVIN PATERSON [*L.*]

Lt.-Colonel Paterson, T.D., for thirty years a J.P. of the county, died at Hamilton on 2 August 1934. He was born on 19 September 1865, and received his architectural training at the Glasgow College of Art and in the office of Messrs. Clerk and Bell, Glasgow. He started to practise in Hamilton in 1890, where he built up an extensive practice, his principal architectural works being bank premises in Hamilton, Udston House for Lady Belhaven, St. John's School, the Co-operative Bakery and the Hamilton Abattoir, and the Blantyre Housing Scheme for the Lanarkshire County Council.

Colonel Paterson served with great distinction in the Territorial Army. In 1908 he was appointed to command the 6th Battalion the Cameronians, and although he had retired in 1912, when war broke out in 1914 he raised and commanded another Battalion for two years.

His practice is being carried on by his son, Mr. Lenox D. Paterson [*A.*] who was taken into partnership in 1932, at 6 Cadzow Street, Hamilton.

### JOHN WATERSON [*F.*]

Mr. John Waterson was born in 1864, and practised in South Africa from 1886 till his death in May, 1934. He received his architectural training in London.

From 1886 to 1889 he practised in Durban, Natal, after which he went into partnership with Mr. Charles Snell and later with Mr. H. G. Veale in Johannesburg. Since 1904 he practised independently.

### JOHN EDWARD STILL [*Retd. F.*]

Mr. Still, who died on 2 July 1934, was born in 1863. He was articled to Mr. Sextus Dyball, and after his training was assistant first to Mr. Arthur Causton, in 1886 to Mr. Arthur Wells, to the Willesden D.C., to Mr. Walter Emden, and finally to Mr. Hilton Nash, Surveyor to the Merchant Taylors' Company. In 1886 he started in private practice at 50 Finsbury Square, E.C., moving in 1894 to 3 Queen Street, E.C. In 1902 he formed the firm of Still, Wheat and Luper, and removed to 19 Basinghall Strert, E.C. During the war this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Still acting as Chief Technical Assistant and Deputy Controller to the Brick Control. After the war he returned to practice at 50 Threadneedle Street, E.C., retiring in 1922. He was elected a Licentiate in 1912 and a Fellow in 1921.

# Notes

## R.I.B.A. NEW BUILDING FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED OR PROMISED.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward .. | 11,690 | 12 | 2 |
| Mr. William H. Adams [*F.*] .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| "Anon" .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | |
| Messrs. C. M. C. Armstrong [*F.*] and A. H. Gardner [*A.*] .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Martin S. Briggs [*F.*] .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. W. E. Brooks [*A.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Norman Culley [*F.*] .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Frank M. Elgood [*F.*] .. .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. L. Farman [*A.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. R. C. Foster [*F.*] .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Messrs. Fowell and McConnel, Joseph C. Fowell [*F.*], Kenneth H. McConnel [*A.*] | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Edwin Gunn [*A.*] .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. J. P. Goodsir [*L.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Edward E. Hall [*L.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Oliver Hill [*F.*] .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Gordon P. G. Hills [*A.*] .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. P. Hunter [*L.*] .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Henry S. Jardine [*A.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Messrs. Gordon Jeeves, S. Gordon Jeeves [*F.*] .. .. .. .. | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| Messrs. Ivor P. Jones [*A.*] and Percy E. Thomas [*F.*] .. .. .. .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Ronald P. Jones [*F.*] .. .. .. | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. H. A. J. Lamb [*A.*] .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Hubert Lidbetter [*F.*] .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. Arthur G. Morrice [*A.Ret.*] .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Messrs. William A. Pite, Son, and Fairweather, William A. Pite [*F.*], H. M. Fairweather [*F.*], Robert W. Pite [*F.*] .. | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Mr. Frank Potter [*F.*] .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Mr. S. B. Pritlove [*L.*] .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Suttel [*L.*] .. .. .. | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Alfred J. Taylor [*F.*] .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| Messrs. Samuel Taylor [*F.*], H. Platt [*L.*], and J. Taylor [*A.*] .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |

Total received or promised, £11,932 6s. 2d.

## THE COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF RURAL ENGLAND

SEVENTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE, OCTOBER 25-27, 1934

The Seventh National Conference for the Preservation of the Countryside will take place at Southampton from October 25-27 inclusive, under the Presidency of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T. The Conference will be held by the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation in the Conference Chamber at the Civic Centre, Southampton. There will be three sessions—Friday morning at 10, Friday afternoon at 2.30, and Saturday morning at 10, and Papers will be read dealing with the following subjects:—

1. Ribbon Development.
2. The Use and Abuse of the Countryside, with special reference to Countryside Wardens.
3. The Protection of Parks and Houses of Historic or Artistic interest, with special reference to the Protection of Trees and Woodlands.

It is hoped to arrange a visit to the Ordnance Survey Works on Thursday afternoon, 25 October, at 2. His Worship the Mayor will hold a reception of members and delegates at the Pavilion on the Royal Pier on Thursday evening at 9. On Saturday afternoon, 27 October, members and delegates have been invited by the Forestry Commission to visit the New Forest.

The Conference Headquarters will be at the South-Western Hotel, where special terms, at an inclusive charge of 22s. 6d. per day for members and delegates, have been arranged. Members will make their own arrangements for accommodation and a list of hotels can be obtained from the Secretary.

The meeting is not confined to delegates and members of the C.P.R.E., and all societies and organisations desiring to send delegates, and all individuals who wish to attend, can obtain forms and particulars from the Secretary, C.P.R.E., Mr. H. G. Griffin, 17 Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

## NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING CONFERENCE

An important national housing and town planning conference will be held at Southport during the week-end 23 November to 26 November, under the auspices of the National Housing and Town Planning Council. The Conference will be attended by a large number of delegates from local authorities in England and Wales and Scotland, and will be addressed by prominent housing reformers and town planning experts.

The principal subjects for discussion will be the administration of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, and the Housing Acts, 1930 and 1933. It is also anticipated that the provisions of the Government's forthcoming Housing Bill will be available for consideration. In view of the present widespread operations in connection with slum clearance and rehousing, the Conference will undoubtedly be of special interest.

Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. John G. Martin, Secretary, National Housing and Town Planning Council, 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES ON ART

The student of architecture or painting will find much to interest him in the programme of University Extension lectures which has just been issued by the University of London, South Kensington. These lectures are given in many parts of London and the suburbs, and are held at times convenient to those engaged in day-time occupations. Sir Banister Fletcher will deliver at the Central School of Arts and Crafts twenty-four illustrated lectures on the history of Renaissance and Modern Architecture, tracing the development of architecture in Italy, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Spain and England since 1400. A course of twenty-four lantern lectures on English and French Painting will be given by Mr. Charles Johnson; Mr. Hesketh Hubbard will lecture on the history of art and the decorative crafts in England from 1485 to the present day; while other lecturers in this section are Miss Mary Chamot (Modern Art), Mr. Frederick Towndrow (Ideal Homes) and Mr. Stewart Dick (Flemish, German and Dutch Painting).

## ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The following programme of meetings and visits has been arranged to take place between October and December of this year. Visits will in all cases take place on Saturday afternoons, and will begin at 2.30 p.m. Meetings will take place at 8 p.m.

*Wednesday, 7 November.*—Ordinary Meeting in the Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Mr. A. Gardner, F.S.A., will read a paper on "Pre-Reformation Alabaster Tombs," which will be illustrated by lantern slides.

*10 November.*—Visit to St. Andrew's, Kingsbury, Middlesex, conducted by Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.S.A. [*F.*], and to the Old Parish Church, Kingsbury, conducted by Mr. Edward Yates, F.S.A. Meet at St. Andrew's.

*15 December.*—Visit to St. Olave's, Hart Street, and to St. Katharine Cree, conducted by Mr. Herbert Mansford [*F.*]. Meet at St. Olave's Church.

*Wednesday, 19 December.*—Ordinary meeting, to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Holborn. The Rev. Edwin C. Bedford will read a paper on "Christmas Church Customs of the City of London," with choral and instrumental illustrations under the direction of Glanvill Hopkins, F.R.C.O.

The Annual General Meeting will be held as nearly as possible to St. Paul's Day, and will be preceded by Evensong, with a special Remembrance of past members in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, at 6 p.m.

After the New Year, meetings will be held in the new R.I.B.A. building.

## THE "ILLUSTRATED CARPENTER AND BUILDER"

Mr. Basil H. Tripp, for several years Editor of the *Illustrated Carpenter and Builder*, has recently left this paper to take up another appointment in Fleet Street. He has been succeeded as Editor by Mr. Bernard Lintern.

## EVENING LECTURES BY MR. P. M. ANDREWS [*A.*]

Two courses of lantern-lectures are being given in the evenings at the Hammersmith Literary Institute, 50 Brook Green and the Paddington Literary Institute, 129 Elgin Avenue by Mr. P. M. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A.

The lectures at the Hammersmith Literary Institute are given on Monday evenings at 7.30-9.30. The title of the course is "The Foundations of Architecture," an attempt being made to trace the formative influences of architecture particularly as they affect three typical forms of buildings, the Temple, the Church and the House. The fee for the course, which started on Monday, 24 September, is 5s.

The title of the course at the Paddington Literary Institute is "How to Understand and Appreciate Architecture," the lectures being given on Tuesday evenings, 7.30-9.30.

These lectures are not intended for architects but for the general public, and it is desirable that they should be made as widely known as possible.

## BOOKS FOR DISPOSAL

Mr. Michael Waterhouse [*A*] has a number of bound copies of *A Collection of Papers and Addresses*, by his father the late Mr. Paul Waterhouse, published posthumously in 1930, which he will be pleased to give to any people who would like to possess copies. Copies can be obtained free on application to the Librarian, R.I.B.A. It is possible that members, and in particular the librarians of Allied Societies, might like to avail themselves of this opportunity.

## SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM

Interesting House and Art Collection at Sir John Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, open free on Thursdays and Fridays in October from 10.30 to 5, and in November from 10.30 to 4.

### R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS, 1934–1935

In accordance with the terms of the will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects have awarded two Scholarships of £50 for the academical year 1934–1935, one to Mr. A. M. Graham, of the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art, and the other to Mr. H. E. A. Scard, of the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff.

Mr. J. Holt, of the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mr. J. Muskett, of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, who were awarded Scholarships of £50 each for the academical year 1933–1934, have been granted renewals of their Scholarships for the year 1934–1935.

The scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their influence on design.

### THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination will be held :—

9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 November 1934. (Last day for receiving applications: 9 October 1934).

### THE R.I.B.A. FINAL AND SPECIAL FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming Examinations will be held:—

*Final Examination.* December 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13, 1934. (Last day for receiving applications: November 5, 1934).

*Special Final Examination.* December 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, 1934. (Last day for receiving applications: November 5, 1934).

### MR. C. STANLEY PEACH

We regret that the correction published on p. 1031 of the last issue of the JOURNAL, which was based on information sent to us, was not quite accurate. Mr. Stanley Peach's work for the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society included new houses at Harrow, Hanley Castle, Cullercoats, Frome and Princes Risborough, and alterations and additions to between 30 and 40 establishments were carried out by him in various parts of the country at a total cost of approximately £60,000, for which work Mr. Stanley only accepted a nominal fee to cover his expenses.

# Allied Societies

### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BEDFORDSHIRE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

The summer meeting of the Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire Association of Architects was held in Bedford on 13 September, and was attended by members from the three counties, accompanied by ladies. A private coach awaited the arrival of the members at the Midland Road Station, and from there the party (numbering about twenty-five) went to visit the new Granada Cinema in St. Peter's by permission of Bernstein Theatres, Ltd.

Great interest was taken in the forest of steelwork, and many points of interest were described to them by the architects (Messrs. Benslyn and Morrison). From St. Peter's a move was made to Ampthill, a short and pleasant detour being made to the ruins of Houghton House, where the remains of old brick walls and stately stone pillars (so far as they can now be seen through the overgrowth of trees and shrubs) were greatly admired.

After lunch, taken at the White Hart Hotel, Ampthill, the party left for Southill Park, and was received by the Lord Lieutenant (Mr. Howard Whitbread, C.B.), who, after explaining the history of the house, escorted the visitors through the elegant reception-rooms and described the pictures. These included several by Reynolds and the celebrated "Head of a Moor with His Pipe" by Velasquez. A tour of the garden and park was much enjoyed and made under ideal climatic conditions.

Feeling very reluctant to leave Southill Park, the party arrived at Old Warden village. Tea was provided at the "Hare and Hounds" by the kindness of the President of the Association (Mr. W. A. Lea), and the party then motored back to Bedford via Northill and Cardington.

There was something of interest for everyone present in the tour and time was fully occupied. The Mayor of Bedford regretted being unable to welcome the visitors through unavoidable absence in London. The details of the programme were arranged by Mr. George P. Allen, Chairman of the Bedfordshire County Committee, and Mr. Herbert Haines (hon. secretary).

### THE SUFFOLK ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

A very successful and pleasant afternoon was arranged by this Association for 29 May last. The opening meeting, to which residents in the neighbourhood and members of Councils were invited, was held in the Old Guildhall at Lavenham.

Here Mr. A. R. Powys, Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, gave an interesting address on the work of the society in this unique town, which remains to-day almost as it was many hundred years ago.

Afterwards a move was made, via some interesting buildings to the church, where Mr. Powys was again the leader and gave an inspiring talk in this, one of the most magnificent of England's parish churches.

Thence the party drove to Long Melford, where they were entertained to tea at the Bull Hotel by the Association, and visited the church under the leadership of Mr. Munro Cautley, who vividly recounted some of the ancient history of the church, and acted as guide to the many interesting features of the church and Lady Chapel, and in particular the glass, which is very fine indeed.

A large number of guests present and the members of the Association much enjoyed the visits and expressed thanks for a most instructive and pleasant afternoon.

# Membership Lists

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP
## ELECTION: 3 DECEMBER 1934

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 3 December 1934. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 23 October 1934.

### AS FELLOWS (11)

EDWARDS: WILFRID BYTHELL M.A. Mancr., B.Arch. Liverpool [*A.* 1922], School of Architecture, Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; "Arnside," North Road, Ponteland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, James R. Adamson and Professor J. Hubert Worthington.

JACOB: LOUIS, F.S.I. [*A.* 1894], 58 Gordon Square, W.C.1; 72 Tyrwhitt Road, Brockley, S.E.4. Proposed by Sir Banister Fletcher, W. H. Ansell and W. A. Aickman.

JENNINGS: EDWARD WILLIAM [*A.* 1889], 11A The Avenue, Bournemouth. Proposed by T. Stevens and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

MACKINTOSH: ALEXANDER [*A.* 1892], 101 Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A.; 628 Woodgate Avenue, West End, New Jersey. Proposed by V. D. Horsburgh, Harvey Wiley Corbett and Alexander N. Paterson.

MCKNIGHT: FREDERICK [*A.* 1932], Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; Chambers, Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Proposed by Burjor S. J. Aga, D. W. Ditchburn and Pestonji Phirozshah Kapadia.

PURCHON: WILLIAM SYDNEY, M.A. [*A.* 1909], the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff; 11 Lon-y-dail, Rhiwbina, Cardiff. Proposed by H. B. Leighton, T. Alwyn Lloyd and Percy Thomas.

TOWNSEND: ARTHUR CECIL, Dip.Arch. Liverpool [*A.* 1922], Department of Architecture, Municipal School of Art, Portsmouth; 8 High Street, Gosport; Crowley House, Privett Road, Gosport. Proposed by Ernest J. Thomas, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Cogswell and J. W. Walmisley.

VON BERG: CAPTAIN WILFRED CLEMENT, M.C. [*A.* 1922], 71, 72 Stanley House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, S. Africa; Bompas Road, Dunkeld, Johannesburg. Proposed by Gordon Leith, Charles Holden and Robert Atkinson.

YOUNG: JOHN REEVE [*A.* 1922], 3 Bedford Square, W.C.1; 72 Parkside Drive, Watford. Proposed by F. C. R. Palmer, W. F. C. Holden and Stanley R. Miller.

And the following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—

COLERIDGE: ERNEST WILLIAM GEORGE, 31 Johnston Street, Wellington, C.1, New Zealand; 32 Mulgrave Street, Wellington, N.1. Proposed by W. Gray Young, William M. Page and William Turnbull.

And the following Licentiate who is qualified under Section IV, Clause 4, C. ii, of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

GEORGE: THE VEN. ARCHDEACON GEORGE FRANK, 35 Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Liuli, Likoma, Nyasaland. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

### AS ASSOCIATES (120)

ABRAHAM: JOHN GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Holmwood, Hendon Avenue, Finchley, N. Proposed by Arthur Keen and Howard Robertson and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

ALLPORT: CHARLES HENRY WILLIAM [Final], "Dinard," Chester Road, Sutton Coldfield. Proposed by Hurley Robinson, John B. Surman and George Drysdale.

BARTON: THOMAS WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Pine Grove, Homefield Road, Seaford, Sussex. Proposed by John L. Denman, L. Stuart Stanley and Howard Robertson.

BILLINGTON: PERCY [Final], 44 Woolwich Common, S.E.18. Proposed by Elijah Jones and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

BIRD: GODFREY VERNON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Messrs. Palmer and Turner, 1 Canton Road, Shanghai, China. Proposed by Howard Robertson, G. L. Wilson and G. W. Williamson.

BOARD: DOUGLAS GRAHAM [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 51 Molesworth Street, Lismore, N.S.W., Australia. Proposed by Professor Alfred S. Hook, Professor Leslie Wilkinson and Arthur Wm. Anderson.

BOOTHROYD: ERIC [Final], 13A Blenheim Road, Cardiff. Proposed by Norman Culley, Arthur G. Lynam and F. L. Charlton.

BOREHAM: CYRIL ERNEST WALTER [Final], 93 Holmdene Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.24. Proposed by F. Halliwell Shann, W. E. Masters and Alexr. G. Bond.

BREWSTER: HERBERT JOHN [Final], 25 Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Matthew J. Dawson, A. F. A. Trehearne and E. W. Armstrong.

BROWN: CEDRIC GABRIEL RICHARD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Gatley Hill, Cheadle, Cheshire. Proposed by Harry S. Fairhurst, Isaac Taylor and H. T. Seward.

CASSON: HUGH MAXWELL, B.A. [Final], 1 Sussex Gardens, W.2. Proposed by Harold Tomlinson, L. Stuart Stanley and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

CHARLES: GORDON VICTOR [Final], 10 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Edwin Williams, Joseph Addison and H. H. Jewell.

CHASE: RAMSAY GORDON MARTIN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 36 Acacia Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. Proposed by L. Keir Hett, Laurence M. Gotch and Edward Maufe.

CLARKE: ERIC [Final], 18 Llanvanor Road, N.W.2. Proposed by Thomas Frank Hawkes, W. T. Curtis and G. L. Desmond Hall.

CLAYTON: THOMAS HILTON [Final], 10 Sandiway, Altrincham, Cheshire. Proposed by Isaac Taylor, H. T. Seward and Ernest Ogden.

COLLINS: EDWIN WILFRED [Final], 299 Crystal Palace Road, East Dulwich, S.E.22. Proposed by Herbert A. Welch, H. F. Murrell and Beresford Pite.

COOPER: JOHN FERGUSON [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Leicester College of Arts and Crafts and the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 39 Knighton Drive, Leicester. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Professor C. H. Reilly and T. Trevor Sawday.

CORTIS: HERBERT WILLIAM [Final], 25 Fairlands Avenue, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Joseph Addison.

COULL: JAMES FINDLAY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 228 Easter Road, Leith, Scotland. Proposed by James A. Arnott, A. F. Balfour Paul and T. F. Maclennan.

CRICHTON: CHARLES MCVEAGH [Final], Wern Isaf, Llanfairfechan, North Wales. Proposed by H. L. North, L. Stuart Stanley and Theodore Fyfe.

CULLING: PERCIVAL EDWARDS [Special Final Examination], 34 Kingsley Avenue, Kettering, Northants. Proposed by Cecil Upcher, J. A. Gotch and H. A. Cooper.

CUNLIFFE: EDWARD JOHN [Final], The Lodge, The Green, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Gerald Sanville, James R. Adamson and Paul Ogden.

CURRY: KENNETH EDGAR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 21 Glenmore Road, Belsize Park, N.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, L. H. Bucknell and Julian R. Leathart.

DARBY: JOHN PERCY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 548 Great West Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, L. H. Bucknell and Julian R. Leathart.

DICKENSON: DOUGLAS WALTER [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 194 Osborne Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. Proposed by G. E. Charlewood, W. Milburn, Junr., and H. L. Hicks.

DICKINSON: RALPH [Passed five years' course at Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 15 Ellesboro Road, Harborne, Birmingham, 17. Proposed by George Drysdale, Sam. N. Cooke and W. Norman Twist.

DILLON: MISS CARMEN JOSEPH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Oakwood Court, W.14. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and E. Stanley Hall.

DOCTOR: BHICAJI EDULJI [Final], Sheridan House, Gowalia Tank, Bombay, 7. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and Arthur W. Kenyon.

DRON: ROBERT [Special Final Examination], 19 Kilberry Street, Dundee. Proposed by P. H. Thoms, Wm. Salmond and Chas. G. Soutar.

DUKE: GEORGE CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 15 Upper Avenue, Eastbourne. Proposed by Alwyn Underdown, John D. Clarke and Peter D. Stonham.

EGAN: JOHN SYDNEY, B.Arch. Sydney [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects), 28 Wood Street, Warwick, Queensland, Australia. Proposed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson, Professor Alfred S. Hook and Arthur Wm. Anderson.

FARNFIELD: KENNETH FRANK [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Bickley Hall, Bickley, Kent. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. R. Leathart and John Grey.

FARRAR: EDGAR, Dip. Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 5 Gourley Road, Liverpool, 13. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. Ernest Marshall and L. H. Keay.

FAYAZUDDIN: MOHAMMAD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o The Architectural Association, 34-36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, W. Harding Thompson and G. Grey Wornum.

FEDESKI: HENRY [Final], 7 Knowle Mount, Burley, Leeds, 4. Proposed by John B. Surman, G. H. Foggitt and Alexr. G. Bond.

FERMAUD: LAURENCE HAYWARD AUGUSTE [Final], 45 Stanhope Avenue, Finchley, N.3. Proposed by Wm. Petch, George A. Mitchell and E. A. Fermaud.

FLETCHER: MISS ROSEMARY SALMON [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 31 Willowbank Road, Birkenhead. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.

FRANCIS: CYRIL HERBERT, Dip. Arch. Cardiff [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], 65 Redlands Road, Penarth, Glam. Proposed by E. C. Morgan Willmott, Percy Thomas and Chas. F. Ward.

GARDINER: HAROLD STANLEY [Final], Architectural Section, City Engineer's Dept., Guildhall, Portsmouth. Proposed by E. Steward Smith, Lt.-Col. A. E. Cogswell and J. W. Walmsley.

GARDNER: MARTIN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], "Glengair," Cellardyke, Anstruther. Proposed by John Begg, John Wilson and H. O. Tarbolton.

GOLIGHER: SAMUEL GEORGE [Special Final Examination], 56 Bawnmore Road, Belfast. Proposed by Thomas R. Eagar, James R. Young and N. Fitzsimons.

GORDON: MISS ISOBEL MARGARET [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], 48 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen. Proposed by John G. Marr, R. Leslie Rollo and Geo. Bennett Mitchell.

GRANT: FERGUS COLESWORTHEY GREGOR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 Woodbury Park Mansions, Tunbridge Wells, Kent. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Cecil Burns and C. H. Strange.

GRAY: ANDREW LESLIE [Final], 70 Endlesham Road, Balham, S.W.12. Proposed by Stanley J. Wearing, S. Gordon Jeeves and Alexr. G. Bond.

GREEN: MAURICE SYDNEY [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Theydon Priory, Theydon Bois, Essex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and J. R. Leathart.

GRIEVE: Miss MARY NOEL, B.A. (Hons. Architecture), Dunelm [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-on-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 102 Marine Avenue, Monkseaton, Northumberland. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, W. Milburn, Junr., and Geo. H. Gray.

GRIGG: LESLIE JAMES [Final], 39 Orme Road, Kingston Hill, Surrey. Proposed by A. Jessop Hardwick, S. B. Caulfield and Harold S. Sawyer.

HACKETT: BRIAN [Final], 22 Grafton Road, West Bromwich. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

HARDCASTLE: ALBERT JOHN [Final], Arreton Farm, Bashley, New Milton, Hants. Proposed by Wallace A. Greenen, Philip Hardy and Frederic Lawrence.

HARKNESS: EUAN WILLIAM [Final], 46 Granville House, 3 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

HASSELL: FRANK COLIN [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 234 Young Street, North Unley, Adelaide, South Australia. Proposed by Philip R. Claridge, L. Laybourne-Smith and Albert S. Conrad.

HENDERSON: WILLIAM GIBSON [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], Townhead, Kintore, Aberdeenshire. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson and A. H. L. Mackinnon.

HENRY: GEORGE AUSTYN [Final], Glen Lodge, Belmont, Belfast. Proposed by R. H. Gibson, Thos. R. Eagar and R. S. Wilshere.

HOPE: ALAN HODGSON [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 32 Cumberland Avenue, Liverpool, 17. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Fred. G. Hicks and Vincent Kelly.

HUBBARD: ROBERT PEARCE STEEL [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], P.O. Box 618, Jerusalem, Palestine. Proposed by Clifford Holliday, Professor C. H. Reilly and Professor Lionel B. Budden.

INGHAM: WILFRED [Final], 38 Bromsgrove Road, Burnley. Proposed by Saml. Taylor, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.

JOHNSON: Miss CYNTHIA JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 29 Delta Court, Coles Green Road, N.W.2. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and R. E. Enthoven.

JOHNSTON: NINIAN RUTHERFURD JAMIESON [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Castle Chambers, 55 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, William J. Smith and James Lochhead.

KOH: CHENG YAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Flat 5, 65 Portsdown Road, W.9. Proposed by Howard Robertson, The Hon. Humphrey Pakington and R. E. Enthoven.

LAIRD: EWEN CAMPBELL [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], 80 Moorabool Street, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. Proposed by K. A. Henderson, Walter R. Butler and Leighton F. Irwin.

LAZARUS: JACOB [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o A. C. Holliday, Esq., Templar Colony, Jerusalem. Proposed by Clifford Holliday, Professor C. H. Reilly and Professor Lionel B. Budden.

LEMMON: CYRIL WHITEFIELD [Special Final Examination], School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, J. Ernest Marshall and Herbert J. Rowse.

LEWIS: HERBERT JOHN WHITFIELD [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], Grosmont, Mount Pleasant, Chepstow, Mon. Proposed by Percy Thomas, W. E. Trent and Joseph Emberton.

LONGDEN-THURGOOD: CYRIL JAMES [Special Final Examination], 69 High Street, Stockton-on-Tees. Proposed by Arthur Harrison, L. Stuart Stanley and Thos. W. T. Richardson.

MACFARLANE: ARNOLD AIKEN [Final], 55 Manor Way, Headstone Lane, Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by Thos. A. Moodie, W. H. Gunton and A. Bulloch.

MACKAY: ERIC KEITH [Final], 12 Bedford Place, W.C.1. Proposed by J. M. Sheppard, Lionel G. Pearson and C. H. James.

MACKLEY: HORACE [Final], Vernon House, Turnbull Road, Chichester, Sussex. Proposed by C. G. Stillman, E. Thos. Johns and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

MARKS: LINDON [Final], Albert House, Shirley Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Proposed by A. R. Scriven, E. T. Watkin and J. Brittain Adams.

MARSDEN: WILLIAM [Final], "Rookwood," Cedar Court, St. Marychurch Road, Torquay. Proposed by R. H. Cunliffe, Francis L. Lumb and Alex. G. Bond.

MAYMAN: LESLIE GILPIN [Final], "Fourtrees," West End Road, Cottingham, E. Yorks. Proposed by Frederick J. Horth, H. Andrew and G. Dudley Harbron.

MILNER: DENYS LESLIE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 67 Romney Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, The Hon. Humphrey Pakington and Arthur W. Kenyon.

MORGAN: JOHN LORING [Final], 30 Landport Terrace, Southsea. Proposed by Ernest J. Thomas, J. W. Walmisley and Lieut.-Col. A. E. Cogswell.

MORTON: ROBERT SCOTT [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 47 Ann Street, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, John F. Matthew and F. C. Mears.

NEGUS: PERCY GEORGE [Final], 13 Preston Waye, Kenton, Middlesex. Proposed by R. J. W. Newman, David Barclay Niven and Joseph Addison.

NEILSON: ANGUS MONCUR [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Eastfield House, Eastfield, Joppa, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Jerdan, Jn. Begg and F. C. Mears.

NIGHTINGALE: HAROLD [Special Final Examination], 23 St. Annes Road, Eastbourne, Sussex. Proposed by Peter D. Stonham, Councillor Joshua Clayton and Stanley J. Wearing.

NUTTALL-SMITH: GEORGE ALEXANDER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Sherwood, Boar's Hill, Oxford. Proposed by Harold S. Rogers, Thomas Rayson and T. Lawrence Dale.

PAPE: CARL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], Blackfriars House, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

PASCOE: ARNOLD PAUL [Final], 43 Wells Street, W.1. Proposed by E. W. Armstrong, E. Stanley Hall and J. Murray Easton.

PIKE: CHARLES HENRY [Final], 67 Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by C. W. Pike, Edward Maufe and Oswald P. Milne.

PYM: JOHN [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 28, Park Village East, N.W.1. Proposed by Granville E. S. Streatfeild, John Seely and W. R. Davidge.

PYNE: ALBERT SIDNEY [Final], 22 Central Avenue, Hounslow, Middlesex. Proposed by L. G. Ekins, J. B. F. Cowper and Joseph Addison.

RATHMELL: MILES [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 61 Martins Lane, Wallasey, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and J. Ernest Marshall.

RAZA: MOHAMMAD HASHMAT [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Hill View, The Vale of Health, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Professor S. D. Adshead.

REAVELL: MISS MARY PROCTER [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Prudhoe Street, Alnwick, Northumberland. Proposed by Lt.-Col. G. Reavell, Thomas R. Milburn and H. L. Hicks.

REEVE: CECIL EDWARD [Final], 42 St. Pauls Road, N.W.1. Proposed by A. Gilbert Scott, Alexr. G. Bond and G. Grey Wornum.

REIACH: ALAN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Nelson Street, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, John F. Matthew and F. C. Mears.

ROBERTS: SYDNEY GEORGE, Dip. Arch. Cardiff [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], "Broughton," Parc Howard Avenue, Llanelly. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Percy Thomas and Henry Budgen.

RULE: WILLIAM CECIL [Final], c/o H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

RUNNICLES: CYRIL GEORGE [Final], 21 Ashling Road, Croydon, Surrey. Proposed by W. Henry White, T. Hansford White and Frank Windsor.

SAMUEL: GODFREY HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Tecton, 57 Haymarket, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir John J. Burnet.

SCOTT: WILFRID JOHN, Dip.Arch. Durham [Passed five years' course at the Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 15 Orchard Terrace, Chester-le-Street, Co. Durham. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, H. L. Hicks and S. W. Milburn.

SEARLE: CECIL JOHNSTONE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Berwick," The Avenue, Claygate, Surrey. Proposed by L. Keir Hett, G. Blair Imrie and P. J. Westwood.

SHERRARD: LESLIE HUME [Final], 6 South Road, Brighton Beach, Victoria. Proposed by W. A. M. Blackett, Philip B. Hudson and P. H. Meldrum.

SHERWIN: ROBERT WHITE [Final], "Eslaforde," Morhams Lane, Great Baddow, Essex. Proposed by Jno. Stuart, Niel Martin-Kaye and William Walter Wood.

SHILLINGTON: PATRICK HENRY THOMAS [Passed qualifying Examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Public Works Dept., Union of South Africa, Pretoria. Proposed by James Morris, J. S. Cleland and Robert Howden.

SIMPSON: JOHN GRAYDON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 20 Broomhill Road, Woodford Green, Essex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, L. H. Bucknell and R. E. Enthoven.

SJOSTROM: CYRIL LEONARD [Passed five years' joint course at the Department of Architecture, Northern Polytechnic and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 21 Regents Park Road, N.W.1. Proposed by W. Walcot, John Grey and Arthur W. Kenyon.

SMEETON: REGINALD ARTHUR [Final], 29 Wentworth Road, Harborne, Birmingham. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and Ernest C. Bewlay.

SMITH: JOHN FRANCIS GEORGE [Final], 25 Cheapside, E.C.2. Proposed by Colonel M. K. Matthews, Charles Cowles-Voysey and J. And. Minty.

SOMERVILLE: EDMUND REAY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination]. Okoroire, Waikato, New Zealand. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

SPENCE: CHARLES CLIBBORN [Final], Roath House, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne. Proposed by R. Burns Dick, Lt.-Col. A. K. Tasker and H. L. Hicks.

STALKER: GEORGE DUDLEY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination], 65 Cairnfield Place, Aberdeen. Proposed by James B. Nicol, A. H. L. Mackinnon and R. Leslie Rollo.

STEELE: DIARMAD RONALD, B.Sc., Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course atGlasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 34 Birchwood Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. Proposed by Professor T. Harold Hughes, William J. Smith and H. Lidbetter.

SUTHERLAND: ALASDAIR CAMERON, B.Sc., Dip. Arch. Glasgow. [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 29 Ashton Road, Glasgow, W.2. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, William J. Smith and T. Craigie Marwick.

TAYLOR: JOHN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], 74-78 Manchester Road, Burnley. Proposed by Saml. Taylor, James R. Adamson and Arthur J. Hope.

TEBBITT: MAXWELL CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination]. 25 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, The Hon. Humphrey Pakington and Charles E. Elcock.

THOMAS: VIVIAN DAVID LLOYD [Special Final Examination], Cattaro, Tyfica Road, Pontypridd, Glam. Proposed by Arthur G. Lynham, Douglas Wood and L. Stuart Stanley.

THOMPSON: HUGH BRUCE Dip. Arch. Dunelm [Passed five years' course at Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 18 Ewesley Road, Sunderland. Proposed by W. Milburn, Junr., H. L. Hicks and G. E. Charlewood.

THORPE: JACK LESTER [Final], 25 Ravensknowle Road, Dalton, Huddersfield. Proposed by Norman Culley, Joseph Berry and Major Charles H. Calvert.

TODD: CYRIL ERIK, Dip.Arch. (Witwatersrand) [Passed qualifying examination approved by the Board of Architectural Education of the Institute of South African Architects], Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa. Proposed by J. S. Cleland, J. Lockwood-Hall and J. G. H. Holdgate.

TRIPE: ANTHONY CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 67 East Street, W.1. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum, John Grey and Howard Robertson.

WALTON: ERIC BELL [Special Final Examination], 42 Hainault Avenue, Westcliff, Essex. Proposed by Niel Martin-Kaye, Percy G. Hayward and Percy R. Fincher.

WATT: JAMES SINCLAIR [Final], 42 Havelock Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Proposed by William G. Ingram, Joseph Addison and E. J. W. Hider.

WELSTEAD: ERIC ROGER [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Tresco," Bramley Hill, Croydon. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and L. H. Bucknell.

WESTCOTT: JOHN SHORLAND, M.A. Cantab., [Final], Game Cock Chambers, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester. Proposed by Theodore Fyfe, Professor R. A. Cordingley and Professor J. Hubert Worthington.

WILLIAMS: GEOFFREY LAWRENCE [Final], 139 Ivor Road, Birmingham, 11. Proposed by W. Ward, John B. Surman and Cyril F. Martin.

WOLFF: WILLIAM EUGEN [Special Final Examination], Themis, Third Avenue, Daison, Torquay. Proposed by Herbert Kenchington, Thos. E. Scott and R. T. Longden.

WRATHMELL: TOM BRIAN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination]. Dalton House, Davenport Park, Stockport. Proposed by Professor J. Hubert Worthington, Dr. Percy S. Worthington and Francis Jones.

WYLDE: CECIL IRTON [Special Final Examination], Holmrook Hall, Holmrook, Cumberland. Proposed by L. Stuart Stanley, C. J. Fawcett Martindale and H. C. Hughes.

## AS LICENTIATES (14)

ALLAN: JOSEPH ANDERSON, 25 Union Terrace, Aberdeen; 18 Edgehill Road, Aberdeen. Proposed by A. H. L. Mackinnon, John G. Marr and J. A. O. Allan.

ANDREWS: HORACE AMBROSE, 38 King Street, King's Lynn; 3 Kettlewell, King's Lynn. Proposed by J. L. Carnell, Cecil Upcher and Eric W. B. Scott.

GREEN: JOHN EDWARD GEORGE, c/o Messrs. Harold E. Henderson and Partners, P.O. Box 201, Mombasa, Kenya Colony. Proposed by Harold E. Henderson, Captain C. M. Boys Hinderer and H. L. Geeson.

HAGYARD: FREDERICK WILLIAM, Dolly Farm, Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey. Proposed by Hugh Macintosh, Robert J. Thomson and Chas. E. Hanscomb.

JACKMAN: PHILIP ERNEST, Architect's Department, G.P.O., London; Isca, Woodmansterne Road, Coulsdon, Surrey. Proposed by C. Bouton Smith, S. Gordon Jeeves and E. J. Tanner.

JOHNSON: FRANK LESLIE, 5 Victoria Square, Birmingham; 13 Runnymede Road, Hall Green, Birmingham. Proposed by S. J. Stainton and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

LOCKE: ARCHIBALD CHARLES HARPER, 4B Cathedral Green, Wells, Somerset. Proposed by Richard C. James and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

OSBORNE: JOHN ERIC, 177A High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex; 9 Warren Villa, Hanworth Road, Hounslow. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

ROGERSON: JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Works Department, Ministry of Finance, Government of Northern Ireland; "Hazeldene," Portstewart, Co. Derry. Proposed by Chas. G. Soutar, Wm. Salmond and R. Ingleby Smith.

STEVENSON: JOHN HAMILTON, 83 Royal Avenue, Belfast; "Clonvara," Jordanstown, County Antrim, Ulster. Proposed by R. S. Wilshere, R. H. Gibson and Thos. R. Eagar.

STEVENSON: WILLIAM JAMES HAMILTON, 83 Royal Avenue, Belfast; "Annalore," Greenisland, County Antrim. Proposed by R. S. Wilshere, John Seeds and Thomas R. Eagar.

VENTON: CECIL WILLIAM, Chief Architectural Assistant, Surveyor's Department, Town Hall, Southall, Middlesex; 24 Milford Road, Southall. Proposed by John Bennett, Major Harry Barnes and A. Leonard Roberts.

WALSINGHAM: ARTHUR H., 62 Market Street, Manchester. Proposed by Norman Jones and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

WILLOUGHBY: HENRY FRANCIS, 44 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; "Wannock," 31 The Grove, Coulsdon, Surrey. Proposed by Arthur C. Blomfield, Llewellyn H. Harrington and Ernest G. W. Souster.

## R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS

During the month of August 1934 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

ALLEN: COURTNEY IVAN, Bank House, Baring Road, Beaconsfield.
BANKS: EDWARD VICTOR, 3 Kenry Street, Tonypandy, Glam.
BENNETT: HENRY, 9 Cumberland Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire.
BLIGH: JOHN ROBERT DE CLIFTON, Zimmererstrasse, 8 Oliva, Danzig.
BROWN: JAMES, 61 Fonthill Road, Aberdeen, Scotland.
CAPON: CHARLES KENNETH, Charfield, Sonning, Berks.
CARNEY: JOHN EDWARD, 109 Kensington Road, Southend-on-Sea.
COOKE-YARBOROUGH: MICHAEL HUMFREY, Orchards, Kingswood Common, Henley-on-Thames.
COX: ANTHONY WAKEFIELD, 28 Gloucester Road, Teddington, Middlesex.
DARGIE: JACK ARKLIE, Thornton House, 139 Chapel Street, Salford.
DUNBAR: FRANCIS BENSON, 51 New Road, Ayr, Scotland.
FLURY: BARRY ROBERT, 134 Penns Lane, Erdington, Birmingham.
FORSYTH: Robert John, Vallefield, Ervie, Stranraer.
FREEMAN: GEOFFREY ERNEST, 446 Earlham Road, Norwich, Norfolk.
GOLDTHORP: Joseph, "Harewood," Durham Road, Low Fell, Gateshead.
HODGES: DAVID MICHAEL, 38 Cheyne Court, Chelsea, S.W.3.
JOHNSON: ROGER DANILY, Meadowcroft, Grotton, Nr. Oldham.
JORDAN: STANLEY PERCIVAL, 38 Moss Hall Grove, N.12.
KENDALL: VICTOR JOHN, 96 Boulton Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 21.
KIMM: CHARLES FRANCIS, 45 Highwood Gardens, Woodford Avenue, Ilford, Essex.
KITCHEN: CLIFFORD ALAN, 23 Leathley Road, Leeds.
LOVETT: ERNEST WILLIAM, 10 Merlin Road, Manor Park, E.12.
MCRITCHIE: JOHN, "Shielding," Lancaster Avenue, Hitchin, Herts.
MORGAN: DAVID, Pecinhirnos, Holyhead.
NASH: Philip Bertram, 10 Cedar Mount, Edgerton, Huddersfield.
NELSON: PHILIP, 178 Wallgate, Wigan.
OEXLE: JOHN SURRIDGE, "Heene," Alderton Hill, Loughton, Essex.
POMFRET: ARTHUR, 202 High Street, Macclesfield.
POTT: ANTHONY, 19 St. James's Square, W.11.
PYKE-HALSTEAD: LESLIE JOHN, 5 King Edward Street, Slough, Bucks.
RHODES: GREVILLE STUART, 26 Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
SADLER: ERNEST, "Highcroft," Hostingley Lane, Thornhill, Dewsbury.
SCOTT: RUSSELL MINTURN, Blissford Pool, Fordingbridge, Hants.
SHARP: KENNETH WHITTAKER, 449 Killinghall Road, Bradford Moor, Bradford, Yorks.
SHAW: ANDREW JOHN WINGATE, Cararhyn, Causewayhead, Stirling.
SHEPHERD: DANIEL, "Kellbank," Gosforth, Cumberland.
SMITH: LEONARD RICHARD, 8 New Street, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
SOLOMON: JACK WILLIAM, 87 North End Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.
STEEL: BETTY HARVEY, 34 Aigburth Drive, Liverpool.
STEVEN: DAVID, 332 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, Scotland.
STUART: CHARLES HECTOR, "Woodlands," 5 Stafford Place, Weston-super-Mare.
STUPPLES: JOHN EDWARD, The Grange, Edenbridge, Kent.
TODD: ALEXANDER, 31 Burnbank Street, Coatbridge.
TOMLINSON: JACK, 115 Central Drive, Blackpool.
TREADGOLD: PAUL HENRY, 28 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
WHEELER: JOHN, Fynel Cottage, Crowthorne, Berks.
WHYTE: JOAN ELIZABETH FAIRWEATHER, 35 Great Cumberland Place, W.1.
WOODS: ALAN, 365 Cowley Road, Oxford.

During the month of September 1934 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

ABBOTT: HAROLD DICKENSON, "Lindsay," 546 Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth.
BINNEY: WILLIAM, "Melville," Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham, Yorks.
BRANDLE: ALAN VINCENT, "Roslin," 117 Conway Road, Southgate, N.14.
BROWN: GILBERT SMITH, "Broadview," Harling Drive, Troon.
CLAYTON: FRED ALLAN SEYMOUR, 17 Ridgmont Avenue, Liverpool, 11.
COOKE: PETER EDWARD, Holfords Farm, Winchelsea, Sussex.
COOPER: SIDNEY ERNEST, 116 Bath Street, Rugby, Warwickshire.
CRABB: JOHN PUGH, Danehurst, Dew Street, Haverfordwest.
CROYDON: FREDERICK WILLIAM THOMAS, Higher Langford, Abbotskerswell, Newton Abbot, Devon.
DAVIES: JOHN CECIL, 71 Eaton Grove, Uplands, Swansea.
FARMS: KENNETH WILLIAM, "Kingsdown," Clifton Road, Wallington, Surrey.
FENTON: THOMAS BRUCE, 12 Bridgford Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.
FULLER: ALAN RICHARD, "Newlyn," Southover, Lewes.
GARRETT: GEOFFREY, Ael-y-bryn, Hakin, Milford Haven, Pembs.
INGLEBY: GEORGE RONALD, "Wrygarth," Great Hatfield, nr. Hull.
MARCHANT: GEORGE WILLIAM, 18 Thorburn Square, S.E.1.
MOSLEY: WILLIAM FULBECK, 112 Park Lane, Darlington.
OSBORNE: CHARLES NIGEL MORTON, "Kenchester," Hylands Road, Epsom, Surrey.
RITTER: ERIC ERNEST, 61 Cheverton Road, N.19.
SAMUEL: ROBERT JAMES, 68 East High Street, Crieff, Perthshire.
SHILLINGTON: PATRICK HENRY THOMAS, Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.
SKELTON: NORMAN THOMAS, 78 Lisvane Street, Cathays, Cardiff.
SKETCHLEY: JOHN RATCLIFFE, De Montfort Terrace, Loughborough, Leics.
STURT: ANTHONY NAPIER, 10 Perceval Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3.
TODD: CYRIL ERIK, Public Works Department, Pretoria, South Africa.
WALLACE: LAURENCE JOHN EDWIN, 89 Queen's Road, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.

# Notices

The R.I.B.A. office will be transferred to the new headquarters on Monday, 22 October. All communications should be addressed to 66 Portland Place on and after this date. The telephone numbers will be Welbeck 5721/4.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' subscriptions, Students' and Subscribers' contributions became due on 1 January 1934.

The amounts are as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fellows .. .. .. .. .. | £5 | 5 | 0 |
| Associates .. .. .. .. | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Licentiates .. .. .. .. | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Students .. .. .. .. .. | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| Subscribers .. .. .. .. | £1 | 1 | 0 |

NOTE.—By a resolution of the Council dated 20 July 1931, the subscriptions of R.I.B.A. members in the transoceanic

Dominions who are also members of allied societies in those Dominions are reduced to the following amounts as from 1 January 1932:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fellows .. .. .. .. .. | £3 | 3 | 0 |
| Associates .. .. .. .. | £2 | 2 | 0 |
| Licentiates .. .. .. .. | £2 | 2 | 0 |

## COMPOSITION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. on being admitted as a Fellow.

In the case of members in the transoceanic Dominions who are members of allied societies in those Dominions, the following basis will operate:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £52 10s. (50 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £31 10s. (30 guineas), with a further payment of £21 (20 guineas) on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute, with a minimum composition of £6 6s. in the case of Fellows and £4 4s. in the case of Associates and Licentiates.

## NEW CLASSES OF RETIRED MEMBERS

Under the provisions of the revised Bye-law No. 15 applications may now be received from those members who are eligible for transfer to the class of "Retired Fellows," "Retired Associates," or "Retired Licentiates."

The revised Bye-law is as follows:—

"Any Fellow, Associate or Licentiate who has reached the age of fifty-five and has retired from practice may, subject to the approval of the Council, be transferred without election to the class of 'Retired Fellows,' 'Retired Associates,' or 'Retired Licentiates,' as the case may be, but in such case his interest in, or claim against the property of, the Royal Institute shall cease. The amount of the annual subscription payable by such 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall be £1 1s. 0d., or such amount as may be determined by resolution of the Council, excepting in the case of those who have paid subscriptions as full members for thirty years, and who shall be exempt from further payment. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate,' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall have the right to use the affix of his class with the word 'Retired' after it, shall be entitled to receive the JOURNAL and *Kalendar*, shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and shall have the right to attend General Meetings, but shall not be entitled to vote. A 'Retired Fellow,' 'Retired Associate' or 'Retired Licentiate' shall not engage in any avocation which in the opinion of the Council is inconsistent with that of architecture. Nothing contained in this Bye-law shall affect the rights of persons who at the date of the passing of this Bye-law are members of the classes of 'Retired Fellows' and 'Retired Members of the Society of Architects.'"

## OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

When members are contemplating applying for appointments overseas they are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

## THE RECEPTION OF NEW MEMBERS AND STUDENTS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

It has been decided by the Council to modify the procedure for the introduction and reception of new Members and Students at General Meetings. In future new Members and Students will be asked to notify the Secretary beforehand of the date of the General Meeting at which they desire to be introduced and a printed postcard will be sent to each newly-elected Member or Student for this purpose. They will be asked to take their seats on arrival on a special bench or benches reserved and marked for them. At the beginning of the meeting, on the invitation being given to present themselves for formal admission, each new Member or Student will be led up to the Chairman by one supporter, and the Chairman will formally admit them as Members or Students.

At the close of the meeting selected members of the Council will introduce themselves to the new members and will make it their duty to introduce them to other members.

The introduction and reception of new members and students will take place at any of the Ordinary General Meetings of the Royal Institute with the exception of the meeting for the presentation of prizes in January, and the meeting for the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal in April.

## REJECTION OF ARCHITECTS' DESIGNS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Under the 1932 Town and Country Planning Act, Local Authorities have power to reject elevations which they consider are harmful to the amenities of the neighbourhood.

Many Local Authorities have consulted the Panel of Architects set up by the C.P.R.E. and the R.I.B.A. in connection with the elevations of buildings. There have been instances, however, where Councils, without a skilled Adviser, have rejected the plans of qualified Architects on æsthetic grounds.

Members of the Institute who have had plans rejected in this way are asked to notify the Secretary.

## COMPETITIONS

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice, in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

# Competitions

### BISHOPSGATE: POLICE STATION

The Corporation of the City of London are to hold a competition for the rebuilding of the Police Station, Police Hospital and attendant premises at Bishopsgate. The competition will be open to architects whose principal offices are in the area of the City of London or Metropolitan Police and the President R.I.B.A. has nominated Mr. H. Austin Hall [F.] to act as Assessor.

### BURY: NEW TOWN HALL

The Bury Corporation are holding a competition for a new Town Hall. The Assessor is Mr. J. Hubert Worthington, O.B.E. [*F.*].

### COVENTRY: HOSPITAL EXTENSION

The Committee of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital are proposing to hold a competition for extensions to the Hospital and the President has nominated Mr. S. N. Cooke [*F.*] to act as Assessor.

### COVENTRY: NEW PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The City of Coventry Local Education Authority invite Registered Architects who on 1 August 1934 were residing or practising in the City of Coventry to submit in competition designs for a new Public Elementary School to be erected on a site at Wyken.

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [*F.*].
Premiums: £100, £50 and £30.

### CROYDON: DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Corporation of Croydon are to hold a competition for the lay-out and development of a site in the centre of the town, and the President of the R.I.B.A., in consultation with the Presidents of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Town Planning Institute, has nominated Mr. Thomas Adams, F.S.I., M.T.P.I. [*F.*] to act as Assessor.

### DARLINGTON: DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Darlington Town Council are proposing to invite a limited number of architects to submit in competition schemes for the lay-out and development of the centre of the town.

### EGHAM: TOWN HALL AND COUNCIL OFFICES

The President has nominated Mr. O. P. Milne [*F.*] to act as Assessor in the competition for a new Town Hall and Council Offices for the Egham Urban District Council.

### ENFIELD: CIVIC BUILDINGS

The President has nominated Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [*F.*], to act as Assessor in the competition to be promoted by the Enfield Urban District Council for new civic buildings.

### EXETER: CITY HALL

The Exeter City Council are proposing that a new City Hall be erected on the Higher Market site, and that designs be invited in open competition.

### GOSPORT: NEW TOWN HALL

The Corporation of Gosport are to hold a competition for a new Town Hall, and the President R.I.B.A. has nominated Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F.*] to act as Assessor.

### HERTFORDSHIRE: NEW COUNTY OFFICES

The Hertfordshire County Council are proposing to hold a competition for new County Offices to be erected on the Leahoe estate site. Premiums of £350, £250 and £150 are to be offered.

### HASTINGS: NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The Corporation of Hastings are proposing to hold an open competition for a new Grammar School, and Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [*F.*] has been appointed to act as Assessor.

### PORTSMOUTH: LAY-OUT OF LUMPS FORT SITE AS PLEASURE GROUNDS, ETC.

The Portsmouth City Council are to hold a competition for the lay-out of the Lumps Fort Site as pleasure grounds, including probably the design of a Concert Hall. The President R.I.B.A. has nominated Lt.-Col. R. F. Gutteridge, T.D. [*F.*], to act as Assessor.

### ROMFORD: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, ETC.

The President has nominated Mr. Kenneth M. B. Cross [*F.*] to act as Assessor in the competition to be promoted by the Romford Urban District Council for new Municipal Buildings and Assembly Hall.

### SKEGNESS: EXTENSIONS TO COTTAGE HOSPITAL

The Committee of the Skegness and District Cottage Hospital are proposing to hold a limited competition for extensions to the hospital. The President R.I.B.A. has nominated Mr. F. J. Horth [*F.*] to act as Assessor.

### SWINDON: PROPOSED TOWN HALL EXTENSION

The Town Council of Swindon propose to hold a competition for extensions to the present Town Hall, and Mr. A. B. Knapp-Fisher [*F.*] has been appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. to act as Assessor. Conditions have not yet been drawn up.

### WELWYN GARDEN CITY: PUBLIC OFFICES

The Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council are holding a competition for new Public Offices.

Assessor: Mr. C. H. James [*F.*].
Premiums: £75, £35 and £25.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. B. H. Deamer, Clerk, Council Offices, Bridge Road, Welwyn Garden City. Deposit £1 1s.

### WEMBLEY: NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES

The President has nominated Mr. Stanley Hamp [*F.*] to act as Assessor in the competition for new Municipal Offices for the Wembley Urban District Council.

### YORK: LAY-OUT SCHEME

The City Corporation of York propose to invite architects to submit in competition designs for the lay-out of a site on which municipal buildings will probably be erected.

## *COMPETITION RESULTS*

### BEDFORD: NEW SCHOOL

1. Mr. Louis de Soissons, O.B.E. [*F.*].

BELFAST: MEMORIAL ASSEMBLY HALL

1. Mr. Alan H. Hope (Dublin).
2. Mr. J. W. Buchanan [*A.*] (Dublin).

MILL HILL: JOHN KEBLE CHURCH

1. Mr. D. F. Martin-Smith [*A.*].

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY: NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES

1. Messrs. Percy Thomas, O.B.E. [*F.*] (Cardiff), and Ernest Prestwich [*F.*] (Leigh).
2. Mr. L. W. Thornton White [*A.*].
3. Mr. H. J. Harding [*A.*].

# Members' Column

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

ASSOCIATE, Dip. A.A. with five years' School training and eight years' experience of commercial, domestic, and competition work in prominent offices in London and New York desires partnership, or position with view to partnership, in a busy firm of repute; preferably in London. Some capital available.—Box No. 4104, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECT, West Riding of Yorks, wishes to purchase established architect and surveyor's general practice, any district. Partnership considered. State full details in confidence to Box No. 1994, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

LONDON A.R.I.B.A. at present in municipal appointment but anxious to practice again, seeks an opening with view to partnership. Some capital available. Box No. 2094, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW PARTNERSHIP

FAIRBROTHER AND HALL have taken into partnership Harold M. Hedges, L.R.I.B.A., and the style of the practice will be Fairbrother, Hall and Hedges, LL.R.I.B.A. Their addresses will be 18 Edward Street, Blackpool, and Bank Chambers, Poulton-le-Fylde. The Blackburn business will be transferred to the above addresses.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership between Mr. G. H. Treacher [*L.*] and Mr. J. Westbrook Farmer [*F.*] has been dissolved. Mr. G. H. Treacher will practise from 74 Chapel Road, Worthing, and "Horseshoes," Offington Avenue, Worthing. (Tel.: Swandean 121.) Mr. J. W. Farmer will practise from 18a Chapel Road, Worthing. (Tel.: 2573.)

MESSRS. ANDREWS AND DUKE, Chartered Architects, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent, as from September 26. Mr. W. F. Andrews, L.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., will continue the practice at 37 West Street, Brighton, and Mr. R. J. Duke, F.R.I.B.A., the London practice at 14 Hanover Square, W.1.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Mr. Philip A. Robson [*F.*] and Mr. W. G. Percy [*L.*] has terminated. Mr. Robson will continue practising as before at 5/18 St. Stephen's House, S.W.1, and Mr. Percy will be practising at Bourne End, Bucks. Address: Shibden, Riversdale, Bourne End. [Tel. Bourne End 399.]

SHARE IN OFFICES

MEMBER occupying offices in the West End is willing to share with another architect requiring London accommodation. Lighting, heating, cleaning, and telephone included. Reply Box No. 6934, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

ROOM TO LET

ONE room, 18 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, to let in busy architect's office, Victoria district, with separate entrance and lift. Occasional employment for tenant might be arranged if desired. Moderate rental, including light and cleaning. Apply Box No. 2194, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

PRIVATE ROOM WANTED

YOUNG ASSOCIATE with part time practice requires private room in Architect's office, or share of office and use of private room for interviewing, with use of staff for telephone and callers only. Bloomsbury area or near preferred. Box No. 1010, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

# Architects' Benevolent Society

## PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

The provision of an adequate pension when working days are over has been a matter of grave concern to the professional man since interest rates on gilt-edged and other safe stocks have fallen with no immediate prospect of recovery. There was a time when a few thousand pounds meant comfort, but those days have gone, and the scheme of pension and family insurance outlined below makes its appearance at a most opportune moment.

The scheme has been formulated by the Insurance Committee of the Architects' Benevolent Society and is available to all members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies. An adequate pension can be secured, fixed in amount, and in every way guaranteed, together with the benefit of a widow's pension, payable for life and similarly guaranteed, if the member does not reach retirement age.

The scheme is designed on the broadest lines and the member without dependants may take advantage of the pension benefit alone or the pension can be commuted for a cash sum if desired.

BENEFITS UNDER THE SCHEME

The benefits under the scheme include:—

(1) A Member's Pension, which may be effected for units of £50 per annum, payable monthly and commencing on attainment of the anniversary of entry nearest to age 65. This pension is guaranteed over a minimum period of five years and payable thereafter for the remainder of life.

(2) The Beneficiary's Pension, payable as from the anniversary mentioned in Benefit No. 1, but to the widow (or other nominated beneficiary) if the member dies before age 65. The amount of this pension is adjusted in accordance with the disparity between the ages of the member and his wife.

(3) Family Provision. Under this benefit a payment of £50 yearly is made to the dependant from the date of death of the member prior to age 65 until attainment of the anniversary previously mentioned, after which Benefit No. 2 becomes available.

Provision can be made for any number of units (of £50 per annum) up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

By adopting a scheme which is limited to members of the architectural profession, the Committee has been able to secure more advantageous terms than would be obtainable by members individually.

Members are entitled to claim rebate of Income Tax on their periodical contributions to the scheme both in respect of pension and of family provision benefit.

Full particulars of the scheme will be sent on application to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions or Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A., and crossed.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

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